MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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Japanese Units Land in Borneo; P.I., Malay Bombing Continues

IMPERIAL MESSAGE

At the opening ceremony of the 78th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet in the Upper House at 11 a.m. Tuesday, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an Imperial Message. The Message as translated by Domei follows:

"We, in opening the Imperial Diet session with due ceremony, request each member of both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives to take notice: It is Our great solicitude to contribute to the world peace by ensuring stabilization of East Asia. Notwithstanding, both the United States and Britain dared to cause disturbance in East Asia, contrary to the desire of the Empire. Thus the Empire has been forced to take up arms against them. We regret this deeply. It is Our great joy that at this juncture the Alliance with the friendly countries, which have a common intention with Our Empire, has become cemented more and more. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy manifested bravery and loyalty by doing their utmost everywhere. We, herewith, hope Our subjects, in a firm conviction of ever victory and in their national unity, to enhance the national prestige at home and abroad by achieving quickly the objective of the war.

"We, hereby, ordered the State Ministers to submit to the Imperial Diet budgetary measures and legislative bills urgently necessary in dealing with the situation. We, hereby, order you, in accord with Our wishes and in mutual unison, to fulfil the duties of helping the conduct of State affairs."

FAITH IN JAPAN'S WAR STAND AND FINAL VICTORY STRESSED BY LEADERS AT DIET SESSION

Both Houses Hear Stirring Addresses Delivered By Premier and Foreign Minister On Opening Day

WILL FIGHT TILL ENEMY DOWNED, SAYS TOJO

Amid an atmosphere of tense expectation and grim determination, the eagerly awaited addresses by Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo to the 78th session of the Diet, the first since the start of the Greater East Asia War, were delivered before both Houses on Tuesday afternoon.

As per expectation, Premier Tojo, from the outset, threw all reserve aside in explaining the reasons for Japan's decisive step and, in exhorting the Diet members to put forth their best efforts, declared the determination of the Japanese Empire "never to sheathe the sword until the United States and the British Empire are brought to submission."

Foreign Minister Togo, who followed the Premier, was just as emphatic in his speech explaining that it was the United States who first provoked war by assuming a warlike attitude. Explaining that the present struggle was a conflict between the Old and New Order forces, he stated that the rise or fall of the Japanese Empire rested on its outcome. Calling on the nation to bear every hardship and sacrifice that might be entailed he concluded by declaring his firm conviction that the nation would ultimately gain a glorious victory.

TOJO'S SPEECH

"I am profoundly impressed with the Gracious Speech from the Throne granted today at the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet. In respectful response to the Imperial Wishes, it is my intention to overcome this difficult situation, unprecedented in history, by devoting my heart and soul to the service to the State, and thereby to put His Majesty's mind at rest.

"At the previous 77th session of the Diet I asked for your cooperation, by frankly laying before you the Government's convictions with regard to the execution of national policies. Since then, the Government continued their negotiations with the United States of America.

"As already explained on that occasion, the negotiations were conducted for preventing third Powers from interfering with the successful conclusion of the China Affair which Japan has in view, for making various Powers surrounding Japan not only to refrain from giving direct military menace to Japan but also to cancel such hostile measures as an economic blockade against Japan and restore normal economic relations with us, and also for preventing the European war from spreading to East Asia. Bearing the unbearable and enduring the unendurable, the Government redoubled their efforts to attain the said purpose through diplomatic negotiations. The United States, however, took Japan's patience and prudence for a sign of weakness. She not only refused to listen to Japan's just contentions but furthermore withdrew her original proposals, and in collusion with Britain she submitted her new arrogant proposal to Japan. Details of the American pro-

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TOGO'S SPEECH

"When, upon the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and the British Empire on the 8th of this month, the Imperial Forces have speedily secured the mastery of the Pacific, with our national prestige being enhanced throughout the world and our national fortune just starting on an epochal development, I feel greatly honored and gratified to have this opportunity of stating to you, gentlemen, my views and opinions.

"The circumstances under which our Government had to discontinue the Japanese-American negotiations have already been published in detail. The cause of the present war lies in the fact that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, not being content with bringing pressure to bear upon Japan through their aid to the Chungking regime, ruptured economic relations with us and, moreover, assumed a hostile attitude toward our country by strengthening their encircling front in the South, utterly disregarding Japan's just claims for eight long months.

"Tracing the basic origin of the war, we find that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, bent solely on the maintenance of the status quo advantageous to themselves, attempted to subjugate the entire world and under their hegemony by opposing the essential principle of common prosperity of all nations and insisting on the perpetuation of their domination by exploitation. Holding in contempt the real strength of our Empire, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain arrogantly took it for granted that they could easily

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Students to Back Nation Seen in Zeal To Join Labor Rank

The major portion of the young graduates of the national schools in Japan will soon be working in the front line defense factories, after their graduation this coming March, according to the Welfare Ministry, reports Domei. Out of the total 2,500,000 students who will receive their diplomas in March, 1,000,000 are expected to go to work. However, it was indicated that one-half of the latter number will work on the farms. According to the Welfare Ministry, the apportionment of the graduates was determined on December 15 and the prefectural authorities were accordingly notified of the decision on Tuesday. The Army and Navy munition works, industries included in the production expansion program, the communication and transportation facilities and other important branches of the present war structure have been given preference. Moreover, the Ministry announced that due regard had been given to the capabilities and health of the graduates.

EMERGENCY SESSION NEAR END OF WORK

2-Day Diet Opened by Throne Message Tuesday Functioning Smoothly

The labor of the Diet in the two-day emergency session which was opened by a message from the Throne Tuesday morning was practically completed at night.

A total of eight measures, three of them money bills, including one providing for an addition to the funds of the temporary defense account, was laid by the Government before the Diet.

Diet action on all of these measures was completed late Monday night.

The consideration of these measures by the House of Representatives was as quick-paced as that of the House of Peers.

As soon as the Lower House adopted each of the measures it promptly sent it to the other chamber, which was as greatly interested in approving it quickly.

Lower House Speeds Up

For the first time in many years the Lower House acted on the money bills without referring to the budget committee. The leaders of the House had no doubt that the people had nothing to say in criticism of the measures which were absolutely necessary to conduct warfare against America and Britain. Hence their decision prior to the opening of the session that these measures should pass without debate.

Following the opening ceremony both Houses met in plenary session and adopted their replies to the Imperial Message which had opened the historic emergency session.

Both Houses also adopted resolutions of thanks to the officers and men at

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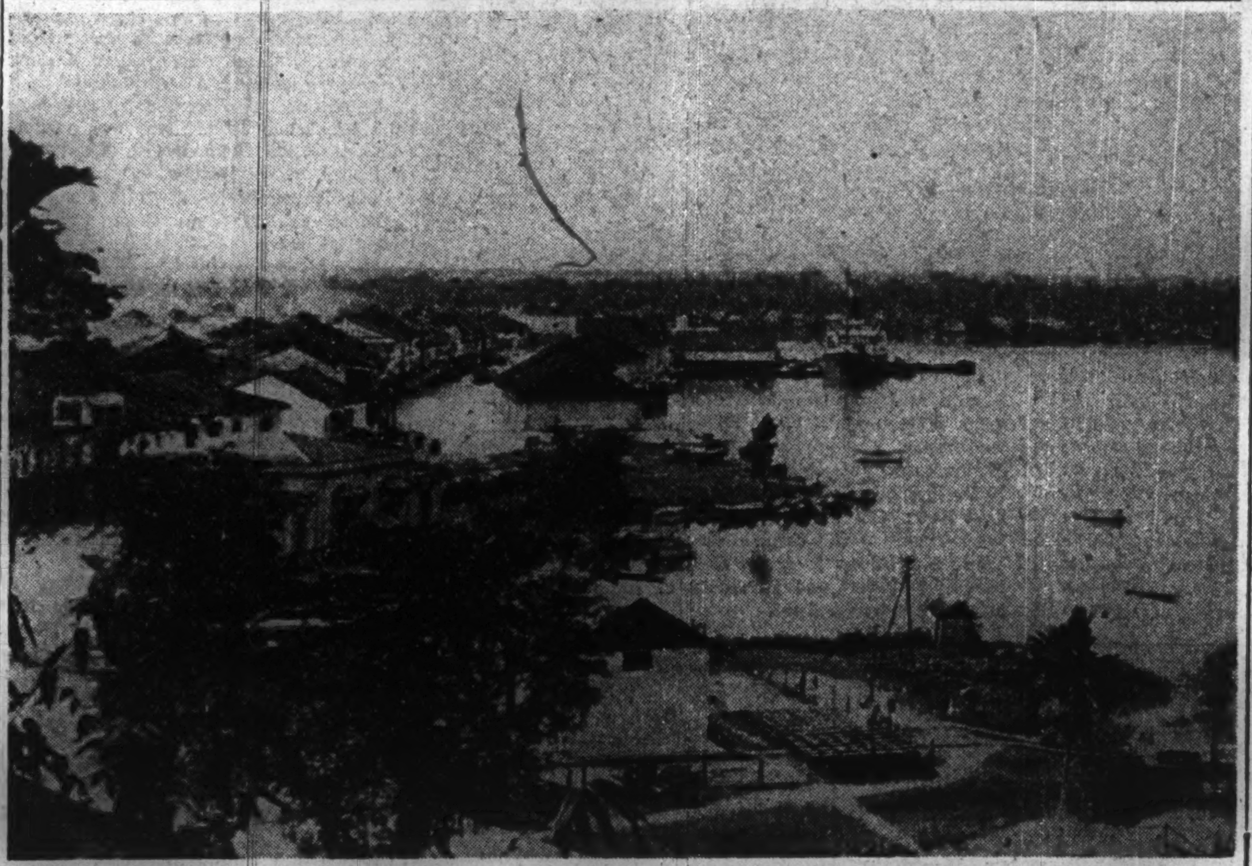
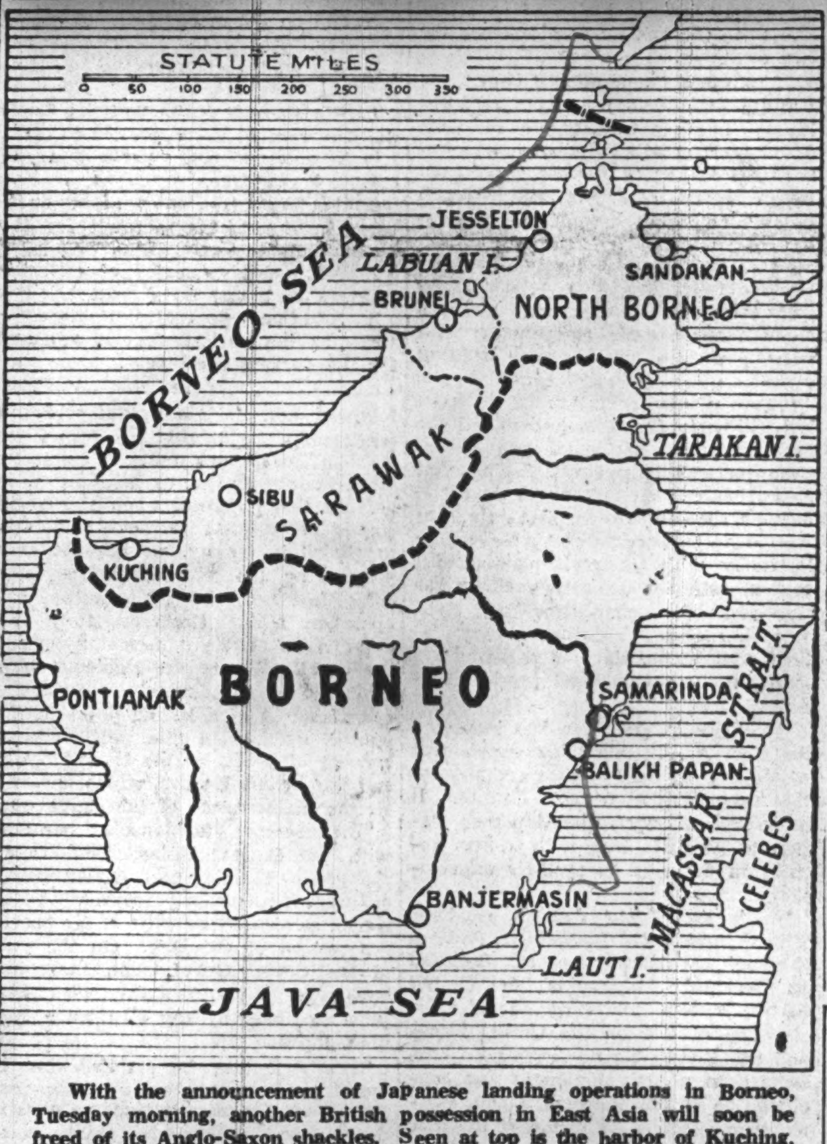
New Arena of Japan's War Efforts





With the announcement of Japanese landing operations in Borneo, Tuesday morning, another British possession in East Asia will soon be freed of its Anglo-Saxon shackles. Seen at top is the harbor of Kuching, one of the important ports in the western portion of the island (Censored by the War Ministry) Just above is a map of the land of the headhunters, where a decisive campaign in the Greater East Asia War is now being fought.

VICHY DENIES SEIZURE OF FRENCH LUXURY LINER

Normandie Said Still Flying National Flag but Crew Landed

Domei

VICHY, December 15.—Reports that the 83,423-ton French luxury liner Normandie has been seized by United States Coastal Guards were denied by authoritative quarters here today.

These sources said the vessel still is flying the French flag but admitted that it was the landing of the Normandie's crew which motivated the protest from Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States navy is maintaining a close watch over French warships anchored in the harbor of Martinique, French island possession in the West Indies, and is ready to seize the naval vessels should allegations that Vichy will surrender the French fleet to the Axis Powers be confirmed, it was reported from New York today.

French warships now at Martinique reportedly include the 22,146-ton aircraft carrier Bearn, a cruiser and a training ships.

WAR PROGRAM DISCUSSED BY TRIPARTITE GROUP

Marshal Keitel Expresses Admiration for Successes by Japanese Forces

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 15.—With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the declaration of war by Germany and Italy against the United States, the Tripartite Alliance Mixed Committee has suddenly become active. Today the Japanese, German and Italian members of the committee met in conference under the Chairmanship of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and fully discussed the future war execution from military, diplomatic and economic standpoints. Representing Japan were present Ambassador Oshima and other members. Germany was represented at the conference by Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Commander-in-Chief of German Armed Forces, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and others. Italy was represented by Dr. Dino Alfieri, Ambassador to Berlin. There were also present other members of the three countries.

Following a report submitted by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Marshal Keitel expressed admiration for the grand operations and remarkable successes of Japanese military forces. Then Ambassadors Oshima and Alfieri made addresses. Close and intimate negotiations were then made among the members representing the three nations.

JAPANESE SUCCESS REVEALED BY KNOX

U.S. Secretary of Navy Talks Of Hawaii Air Raid to Press

BACK FROM INSPECTION

Dumbfounded Where Nippon Planes Disappeared After Attacking Pearl Harbor

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, in an interview with press correspondents following his quick inspection trip to Hawaii, today admitted that the Japanese air raid on Hawaii was carried out with utmost ingenuity and skill.

The Japanese have "most perfect information" concerning military establishments on Oahu, Colonel Knox declared.

There was no evidence that a large fleet supported the Japanese aircraft carriers, Colonel Knox said.

Make Sudden Appearance

The Japanese planes suddenly appeared over Pearl Harbor, and, after thoroughly bombing the United States Pacific Fleet, dispersed in four directions and disappeared, he said.

Colonel Knox said the outstanding, essential fact was Japan's strategy to knock out the United States before the war began. "In this purpose, the Japanese failed," he claimed.

After an initial inquiry, whether a post-investigation will be held will depend on facts and recommendations made by the investigating board, Colonel Knox said.

"We all are entitled to know if there was any error in judgment which contributed to the surprise, and if there was any dereliction in duty prior to the attack," the Secretary of Navy declared.

Colonel Knox said President Roosevelt is starting an investigation as to why the United States navy was not on guard against the Japanese attack.

Leahy Said to Be Chief

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports here today stated that Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, who is now en route to Washington, has been slated to succeed Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who was recently killed during the Japanese naval and air attacks on Hawaii.

Rear-Admiral Leahy, it was said, has been recalled home to undertake the task of reorganizing the United States navy.

Two-Sea Fleet Passed

Domei

VICHY, December 15.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives today approved a bill incorporating a request from the Navy Department for drastic reduction from 900,000 to 150,000 tons

(Continued on Page 3)

Thai Soldiers Repulse British; Rangoon Raided

PENANG FIELDS HIT

The Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters at 2 p.m. Tuesday announced to the following effect regarding Japanese landing on British Borneo in the face of the enemy:

1. Braving the 20 meters per second gale, Japanese Army and Navy units in close cooperation succeeded in landing on British Borneo in the face of the enemy at dawn Tuesday.

PHILIPPINES, MALAY BOMBING CONTINUES

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 6:20 p.m. Tuesday:

"The Imperial Japanese Air Force made vigorous activities Tuesday and, after carrying out large-scale bombings, inflicted serious damage to the enemies. The general situation follows:

"1. The Philippines: The Japanese airplanes in large formation launched surprise attacks on Delcarmen and other airfields and set fire to four enemy fighting planes and seriously damaged two bombers and 14 fighting planes. Another formation bombed the Tarlac barracks and left them in flames. All the Japanese planes came back safely.

"2. The Malay Peninsula: Despite bad weather in the morning, Japanese planes carried out surprise attacks on two airfields at Penang—Ipoh and Ayer Tour—and after fighting in the air with several Blenheim type enemy planes shot down one and destroyed seven. A fuel depot and its annexes also were destroyed by fire. One of the Japanese planes has not yet come back."

RANGOON HEAVILY BOMBED BY JAPANESE

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 16.—Information obtained here today revealed that waves of Japanese planes yesterday suddenly raided Rangoon and showered explosives on military objectives in and around the city.

THAI SOLDIERS REPULSE BRITISH

Domei

BANGKOK December 16.—Headquarters of the Thai forces at 4:35 a.m. yesterday announced:

"1. British forces which had been concentrating at a point 300 kilometers northwest of Bangkok since early last Sunday were summarily repulsed with a number of casualties left behind as a result of spirited offensive of our forces at 4 p.m. the same day. At 9 a.m. the following day, British forces again took counter-offensive, but were expelled by our forces and our armed police force.

"2. British forces mainly consisting of Indians yesterday morning invaded our territory at Carbon on the Burma frontier, but were repulsed by our forces."

VICTORIA AND PENANG BOMBED

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 16.—Victoria and Penang regions in Malay Peninsula were heavily bombed by Japanese Air Force yesterday, according to information reaching here today from London.

AUSTRALIA MAY SEND PLANES

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Alarmed by the rapid progress of the Japanese attack against the Malayan Peninsula, the Australian Government has decided to dispatch additional aircraft there to relieve hard-pressed British forces, according to a BBC radio broadcast from London intercepted here today. The radio report said help must be sent to Malaya immediately and steps must be taken to increase aircraft production since Malaya is Australia's first line of defense.

MANILA WOMEN, CHILDREN EVACUATED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States Red Cross in Manila has decided to evacuate all women and children and aged and sick persons from the Philippines capital to special camps in less exposed areas, it was reported from Manila today.

In an official statement regarding the military situation in the Philippine Islands, the United States army has announced that the Japanese air force still is carrying air attacks on Luzon Island, a Washington dispatch received here today declared. Ground operations in northern and western Luzon and in an undisclosed sector on the southeastern end of the island also is continuing, the report said.

JAPANESE DESTROY 13 ENEMY WARSHIPS

26 Put Out of Commission in Total, Own Loss One Slightly Damaged

Up to December 16, Japanese naval forces have sunk 13 enemy warships, seriously damaged 11, slightly damaging one and captured one, making a total of 26, says Domei. Thus out of eight battleships at Hawaii, seven were destroyed. In the battle at Hawaii three ships were sunk and three heavily damaged, while off the Malay coast five warships were sunk and four severely damaged. It is revealed that among those heavily damaged was the Utah, an old battleship which has been made a target boat.

Japanese air forces revealed their ability in bombing warships, fighting enemy planes and also raiding Hawaii, Manila and Singapore. The total number of enemy planes that were destroyed reached 464, it is confirmed. The American air forces were given severe damages in the battle over Hawaii. According to United States' estimate of the total planes lost the number reached 550 or about 100 more than what Japan has calculated.

On the other hand, Japanese losses are only one slightly damaged light cruiser, one mine-sweeper and 43 planes. Such is the result of one week's battle.

The war results of the Japanese naval forces up to December 16 are:

Warships:
Battleships: 5 sunk, 4 heavily damaged.
Airplane Carrier: 1 sunk.
Cruiser: 4 heavily damaged.
Destroyer: 1 (large type) sunk, 1 heavily damaged.
Submarine: 2 sunk, 1 heavily damaged.
Special service boat: 1 heavily damaged.
Gunboat: 1 sunk, 1 captured, 1 destroyed.
Mine-Sweeper: 1 sunk.
Patrol Boat; 1 sunk.
Torpedo Boat: 1 sunk.
Other ships: 1 large merchantman sunk, 4 captured, 4 damaged.
Enemy merchantmen. 40 captured.
Other ships: 380 captured.
Airplanes: 101 (including 7 large planes) brought down. More than 363 (including 11 hydroplanes, and 47 large and medium types), destroyed. Total 464 (enemies announced 550).

Japanese losses and damages are:
Warships: 1 light cruiser slightly damaged. 1 mine-sweeper sunk, 1 mine-sweeper damaged.
Airplanes: 43 lost. (including those that did not return.)

ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS EVENTS UP TO WAR

Viciously Slanders Japan's Actions in Message to Congress

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—President Roosevelt, in a message addressed to the United States Congress, today explained the event's leading up to outbreak of war between Japan and the United States, declaring that America must fight for "our legal defense."

President Roosevelt in an attempt to restore the people's fighting spirit following the disastrous blows suffered by the United States fleet at Hawaii, viciously slandered Japan's actions since the Manchurian incident.

Strengthens Coastal Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States Senate today passed and sent to the House of Representatives a bill authorizing expenditure of $310,000,000 for new coastal defense construction projects, Havas reports from Washington.

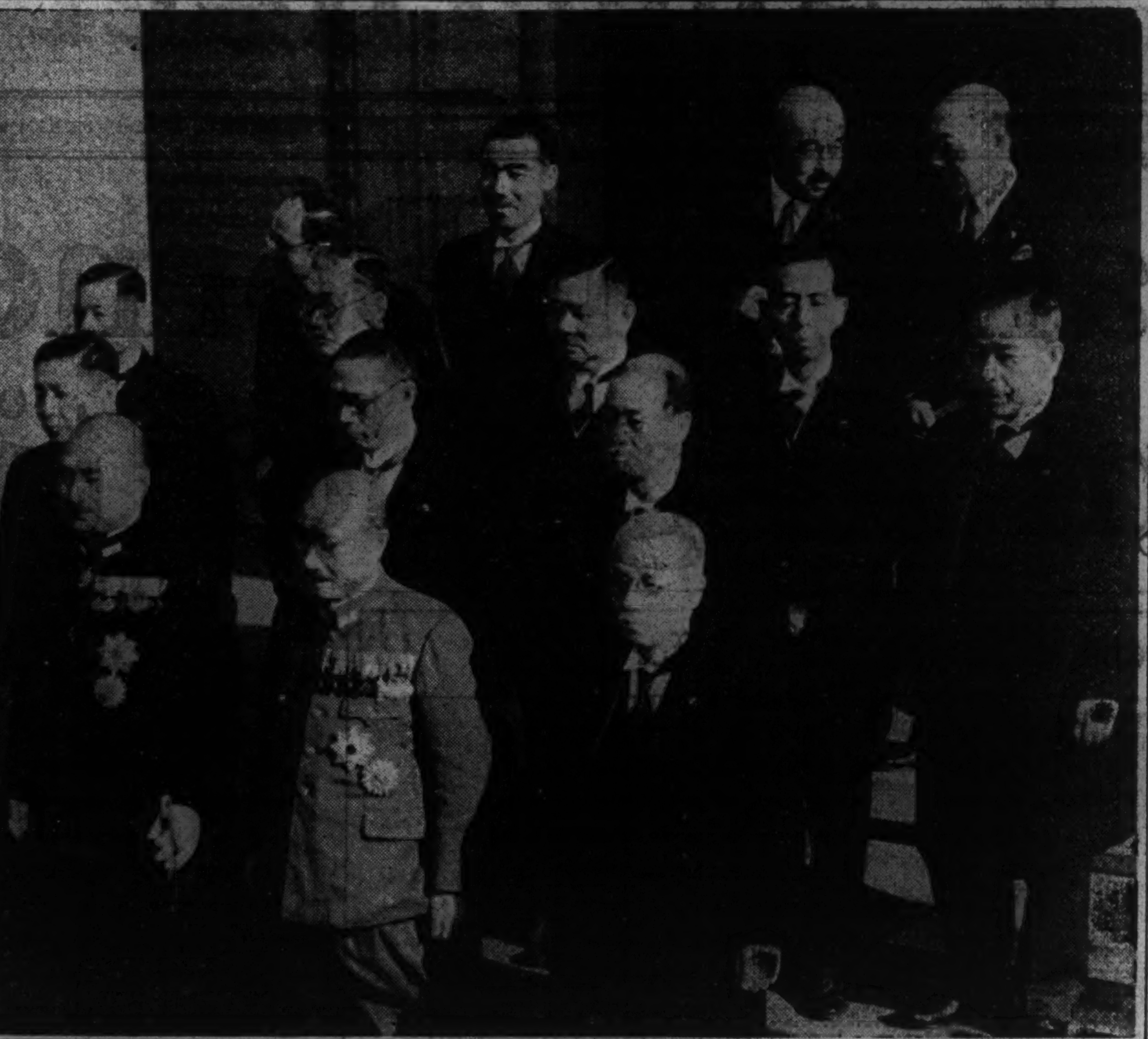
EIRE STAYS NEUTRAL

Foreign Policy Same Despite Alleged U.S. Request of Bases

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—As reports circulated in London that, because of the great losses suffered by the navies of Great Britain and the United States, the two Governments will again request use of naval bases in Eire, a United Press dispatch from the British capital said Eire authorities today declared Eire's State policy of neutrality remains unchanged despite the United States' declarations of war on the Axis Powers.

Members of Wartime Cabinet



To deliberate on acute problems now confronting the nation in the War of Greater East Asia, the 78th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was opened Tuesday. Photo taken after the opening ceremony on the first of the two-day session. Front row (left to right.) Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Premier and concurrently Home and War Ministers General Hideki Tojo and Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida. Second Row: Agriculture and Forestry Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki and Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura. Third Row: Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta. Last Row: Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, Director of the Legislation Bureau Eiichi Moriyama, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi and President of the Board of Information Masayuki Tani.

U.S. Is War Provoker, Says Foreign Minister; Ultimate Victory Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

compel Japan to submission with military and economic intimidations, while prolonging the negotiations and strengthening their encircling positions against us.

"If we had acquiesced in such an attitude of the two Governments, it would have resulted for Japan not only in the abandonment of the fruits of constructive effort spent in connection with the China Affair ranging over four years but in the menace to the very existence and the loss of the prestige of our Empire. Our Government, therefore, were compelled to notify the American Government of our intention to discontinue negotiations with them, and to appeal to arms against the United States and the British Empire to safeguard the very existence of our Empire and to insure the stability of East Asia.

U.S. Provoked War

"The American Government are said to be propagating mischievous reports to the effect that Japan suddenly waged war without warning, but it is the American Government themselves who first provoked us by assuming a decisively warlike attitude. It is none other than the Governments of the United States and Great Britain who trampled upon Japan's earnest desire for the maintenance of peace and forced war upon us. At the previous session of the Imperial Diet, I stated clearly that there was a limit to Japan's conciliatory attitude. The American Government ought to have known this fully. That Government must have also been fully aware, through the protracted negotiation, what constituted the limit to which Japan could acquiesce in.

"They should naturally have expected what consequences would ensue if they forced demands upon us beyond that limit. If they truly misunderstood that the statement clarifying the limit of our conciliatory attitude as implying a bargaining or bluff, we must conclude that the American Government were utterly blind to the actual situation.

"It now appears that the peoples of the United States and the British Empire are wholly misled by the propaganda of their Governments, who are intent upon concealing their own faults and blunders. However, as they recover gradually the tranquillity of their mind, they will, I believe, calmly study the genesis of the present war, judge correctly the merits of Japanese-American negotiations, reexamine the foreign policies of Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, and will comprehend wherein lay the real causes of the war, or, in other words, they will come to the conclusion that the present Governments of the United States and Great Britain must bear all the responsibilities for the war.

Two Forces in Combat

"The present war against the United States and the British Empire is essentially a struggle, in the field of international structure, between two contending forces, viz., those for the maintenance of an old order and those for the construction of a New Order. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain have heretofore been clinging throughout the world to the principles which are advantageous only to themselves as a means of perpetuating the old order. Indeed, in the recent negotiation, the American Government, in collusion with the British Government, refused to withdraw even an inch from their egoistic principles and did not alter their traditional attitude of regarding China and other Eastern countries as their vassals.

"The present war, therefore, is also endowed with a character of a war to emancipate Greater East Asia. This is the point which not only the Japanese people but the nations of the entire East Asia should fully understand. It is only too natural that as soon as Japan took up arms, the countries of East Asia, fully understanding our peaceful ideals and the circumstances attendant upon the outbreak of the present war and also perceiving the general trend of East Asia, have all proffered cooperation with Japan.

"The Government of Manchoukuo immediately declared their attitude of full cooperation with Japan, and the National Government of the Republic of China, also, declared their full collaboration with us. The Anglo-American influences, which for hundred long years past have made East Asia the object of their colonial exploitation, are now eliminated from China. The fact that, immediately after the commencement of hostilities, the political influence in foreign settlements etc., which served as the bases of Anglo-American policy of exploitation in China, has been eradicated, means that the foremost aim of the Nationalist Revolution of China of 30 years ago has for the first time been attained, the significance of which must be said to be very far-reaching indeed.

"As regards our relations with Thailand, the Government of that country showed a full understanding of Japan's intentions and, through their courageous decision, an understanding has been reached concerning the passage of Japanese forces through Thailand, and, the Imperial forces are since then peacefully passing through the territory of that country. Moreover, it is truly a matter for gratification not only for the cause of Japan and Thailand but for the rise of East Asia that an agreement of views has been reached between our Ambassador Tsubokami and Prime Minister Luang Pibul Songgram concerning the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries.

French Cooperation Given

"With respect to French Indo-China, France has manifested her complete understanding of our position and has been strengthening further the cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China, rendering all facilities for the execution of the joint defense. Our position for breaking through the encircling front has thus been rapidly augmented in scope and strength through our peaceful cooperation with friendly nations together with brilliant victories of the gallant Imperial forces.

"Some of the East Asiatic countries have hitherto failed to understand the real intentions of Japan and looked upon us with misgivings. Seeing that Japan has girt on the sword of righteousness, the countries in East Asia have now come forward to cooperate wholeheartedly with us, realizing that our real objective is to secure emancipation and advancement for East Asia. It is a matter of sincere congratulations that East Asia is thus being restored to its natural and proper character.

"Needless to say, this has increased the East Asiatic countries' expectation of Japan, thereby adding greatly to the responsibility of our Empire. It is incumbent upon the Japanese nation to do their best with a firm resolve in order to meet their expectation.

"With regard to Japan's relations with Germany and Italy, those Powers, as you are already aware, declared on December 11, war on the United States, closely following Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire. At about the same time, a new agreement was concluded in Berlin between Japan, Germany and Italy. By virtue of the new agreement, Japan, Germany and Italy, the three Allies, have manifested their firm determination not to lay down their arms until the war against the United States and the British Empire, their common enemy, is brought to a victorious conclusion, pledging to one another not to conclude a separate peace and to cooperate for the construction of the New Order as stipulated under the Tripartite Pact. That the treaty has been concluded among the three Powers, aimed at the joint prosecution of war as well as the establishment of ultimate peace in the world, bringing about a further tightening of the solidarity between Japan in the East and Germany and Italy in the West is, indeed, a spectacular event in history.

Rise or Fall at Stake

"There is not the slightest doubt that the cooperation among the three Powers is destined to be highly successful. In Europe, Finland, Hungary and Rumania, besides Germany and Italy, have already been at war with Great Britain. Immediately after the declaration of war by Germany and Italy upon the United States, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania followed suit. It is a fact of profound gratification for us that our Allied nations in Europe are rising to meet our common enemy in cooperation with us. At this juncture, when the world stands at a great turning-point, unparalleled in history, we are not only prosecuting the war of justice to a complete victory, by tightening our cooperation with Germany, Italy and other Allies, but are marching toward the construction of the righteous New Order so as to contribute toward the establishment of a lasting peace in the world, eliminating the self-conceited concept of peace, of the United States and the British Empire, which is based on the maintenance of the status quo.

"In reference to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, there is no change in the Imperial Government's attitude for ensuring security in the North, as already clarified at the previous session of the Diet. On the part of the Soviet Government, they, too, have repeatedly enunciated their intentions to abide by the Neutrality Pact with Japan.

"Lastly it may be recalled that in world history, there are numerous examples of a country which, its natural development by peaceful means being thwarted by unwarranted external obstacles, is compelled to take up arms to remove those obstacles. Such instances occurred also in our war with China and with Russia during the period of our rise in the Meiji era.

"Upon the outcome of the present war depends the rise or fall of the Japanese Empire, and of East Asia, and also the fate of the world. Its significance is many times as great as those of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. It is, moreover, expected to be a long war. Therefore, the need is keenly felt for making a grim determination at home to bear any hardship and privation, with one hundred million of people united as one man in iron-like solidarity and, also, for strengthening externally the alignment between Japan and our Allies and friendly nations who share in our aspirations, in order that nothing will be left undone for the attainment of the objective of the war. By marching forward with such a determination and with unshakable faith in victory, we shall, I firmly believe, ultimately attain a glorious victory."

British, U.S. Envoys Urge Chungking Forces To Keep Up Resistance

Domei

PEKING, December 16.—Stating that Chungking is the spearhead of the attack against the Axis having already staged four years of war against Japan and that the sturdy resistance shown by the Chinese is beyond the power of mere words to express adequately American Ambassador Clarence Gauss and British Ambassador Sir Archibald C. Kerr vigorously fanned the fires of Chinese military endeavor at a rally held in Chungking yesterday, it was reported here today. Various events since the opening of the hostilities and the simultaneous loss of the greater portion of their fighting forces show that American and British attempts to induce Chungking to make a more positive military effort are becoming more and more open exposing the conditions of Anglo-American fighting forces and morale.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Emergency Session Near End of Work

(Continued From Page 1)

the front and paid tribute to the memories of war dead.

Shortly after noon the House of Peers resumed its sitting and heard Premier Hideki Tojo's administrative speech, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's speech on foreign policy, and reports on the war situation made by Premier Tojo in his capacity of War Minister and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada.

Then the House went into a recess, pending action by the other chamber on bills all of which excepting a legislative measure had been laid before the House.

Hears Army-Navy Reports

The House of Representatives, resuming its session shortly after 4 p.m. heard the same Ministerial speeches and the same reports on the war situation which had been made by the services Ministers in the other chamber.

Then the House listened to an address by Foreign Minister Okinori Kaya on the nation's wartime financial policy. According to custom he did not speak in the Upper House.

Then the three money bills were brought up. There were no interpellations. Neither was there any debate. Without referring them to the budget committee, they were put to a vote and were carried unanimously.

The House then gave its attention to the legislative bills. There was a short discussion on them before they were referred to committees.

The House recessed while the committees dealing with these measures were at work.

Measures Quickly Passed

Presently the House resumed, and passed the measures as they were reported out.

As they received the money bills from the other chamber the Peers resumed its session and acted on them, without referring them to the budget committee.

The House of Representatives will meet in plenary session in the afternoon to adopt a resolution on the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As usual, the closing ceremony of the historic extraordinary session will be held in the chamber of the House of Peers Thursday morning. The ceremony will consist of the reading of a message from the Throne by Premier Tojo before a gathering of members of both Houses.

The measures before the emergency session were:

1. Emergency legislation regarding the control of public opinion, organizations and public meetings.
2. Bill on the management of enemy property.
3. Bill on the emergency disposal of wartime insurance.
4. Bill increasing the limit on bonds the Government is empowered to issue.
5. Legislation for prevention of crimes in wartime.
6. Additional estimates of expenditures in the general account for the current fiscal year.
7. Additional estimates of expenditures in the temporary defense account.
8. Additional estimates of expenditures in the various special accounts for the current fiscal year.

FDR REVEALS TOTAL EXPORT

$595,000,000 Worth of Materials Under Lease-Lend Shipped

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—President Roosevelt today reported to the United States Congress that, up to November 30, $595,000,000 worth of war materials under the American Lease-Lend program was exported to countries receiving the United States' aid, Havas reports from Washington.

Total Lease-Lend exports up to November 30 amounted to $1,292,000,000, the United States President revealed.

Faith in Victory and Home Cooperation Requested of Nation for East Asia Day

That the forthcoming East Asia Day falling on January 1 should be observed by the nation to adhere stringently to all projects prerequisite to prosecute the Greater East Asia War to a successful victory was the gist of a five-item set of advice announced on December 15 by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at the suggestion propounded by the Vice-Ministers' Council.

The Association requested that in observing that day, the following slogans should be adopted:

1. Have a firm belief in the final victory of the Imperial Forces.
2. Individual home life should be regarded as an extension of the firing line so that all on the home front may offer their united service to the country.
3. Defense of the homeland should be effected through solidarity among each of the neighborhood blocs.
4. Full confidence should be placed in the Government's orders and people should disregard any rumors of unconfirmed nature.
5. Final victory of the war requires that everyone cooperate and make sacrifices of their possessions.

"After all," the announcement adds, "what is most required at this hour is for everyone to show his or her cooperation and common interest willingly toward the nation because without it, no program for a successful home front service can be accomplished."

Japan Will Fight on Till Enemy Defeated, Declares Premier Tojo

(Continued From Page 1)

posal are as already made public by the Government. Three points of the American proposal which Japan could by no means accept were as follows:

"(1) Withdrawal of all Japanese military, naval, air and police forces from China and French Indo-China.

"(2) Withholding of support—military, political, and economic—from any government or regime in China other than the Chungking regime.

"(3) Agreement that no agreement, already concluded with any third Power, shall be interpreted in such a way as to conflict with establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area.

All Efforts Spurned

"In other words, the United States demanded Japan to withdraw all her armed forces from China and French Indo-China; to repudiate the Nanking Government; and to renounce the Three-Power Pact. It became clear that the intention of the United States was to challenge Japan with a rupture of economic relations and military intimidation, and thereby to bring Japan to her knees. Had Japan accepted the American demands, not only the strenuous efforts of Japan for long years in the stabilization of Greater East Asia would have been brought to naught, but, furthermore, Japan's very existence would have been jeopardized and Japan's faith would have been lost by being compelled to break her pledge given to her allies for cooperation in restoring world peace.

"Such a thing could never be borne by Japan under any circumstances. When things came to such a pass, Japan, though ardent in her desire for peace, had no course left to her but to rise up with arms to safeguard her prestige and existence. This is the reason the Imperial Rescript was issued on the eighth of this month, declaring war upon the United States of America and the British Empire. I am overwhelmed with emotion and inspired by the Imperial will and vision. Once hostilities were opened at the Imperial Command, the gallant officers and men of our fighting services have speedily broken through the enemy key positions within less than ten days! The bulk of the American fleet, which had its base in Hawaii, is destroyed; the main body of the British Far Eastern fleet is crushed, the encircling front against Japan, whose strength the enemy has exaggerated and given wide publicity in an attempt to intimidate Japan, is shattered at various places.

"The Anti-Japanese encircling front is already on the fair way to collapse. These great military achievements have become a wonder of the world, enhancing our Empire's prestige both at home and abroad. This is entirely due to the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, a source of my profound inspiration.

Debt Owed Fighting Forces

"We owe the officers and men of the Army and Navy debts of heartfelt gratitude and unstinted admiration for the demonstration of their great powers. For years they have been silently going through hard training in preparation for this day. Once war starts, they go to the front, with no thought of returning alive, for the cause of the State. At the same time I feel keenly that the Government and people behind the guns are shouldering increasingly heavy responsibilities.

"On the outcome of this war depends the fate of the Japanese Empire. History clearly shows that the Japanese Nation, when confronted with a great national crisis, solidly unite like one man and successfully overcome all difficulties, by giving full play to their self-sacrificing spirit in the cause of their State, thereby enhancing national development. The secret of winning war lies in an abiding faith in sure victory. I am firmly convinced that the entire nation, in pursuance of Japan's national polity and recalling the glorious history of the Empire, which has never been sullied with a single defeat in war during her twenty-six centuries' existence, will endure all sorts of hardship and privation, inflamed with their adamantine faith in sure victory, and will bring the present war to a glorious termination by fulfilling their duties in their respective occupations.

"However, our enemies are the United States and the British Empire which boast of their extensive territories and bountiful resources by means of which they are intent on realizing their ambition of grasping the world hegemony. It is the task of Japan to settle the disturbances in Greater East Asia and to defeat these powerful opponents.

"We are prepared that the war will be a long one. We must, therefore, definitely bear in mind that our country will hereafter meet many a difficulty, and endeavor to extend the brilliant victories won at the beginning of the war by increased efforts for the annihilation of enemy forces, and at the same time undertake great construction of all kinds by adding various regions of the South which newly participate in the task, and thereby perfect rapidly a structure capable of withstanding such a long-term war. The war remains rather to be fought hereafter.

"We should not be intoxicated with individual victories and worry about individual phenomena; we must increasingly reinvigorate the inherent spirit of Japan, and help one another guarding internally against negligence and preventing externally the infiltration of evil thought, and thus with a firm faith in our victory, exert ourselves resolutely to attain the object of the war with the thought of sacrificing ourselves for the cause of our Empire.

"I wish here to express the profound appreciation to our allies, Manchoukuo and China, with which Japan's inseparable relations are evermore cordial and which have, since the opening of the war, been rendering all sorts of cooperation to our country. It is also gratifying that Japan has previously concluded the joint defense agreement with French Indo-China and has also reached an agreement of views with Thailand concerning the conclusion of an offensive-defensive alliance with that country and that these two countries are going forward together with us toward the construction of the New Order by further strengthening their cooperation.

Fight to Decision

"That Japan has been obliged to take action at this time in the regions of the South is for no other purpose than to bring to an end the tyrannical policies of the United States and the British Empire and restore all regions of Greater East Asia to their original aspect as well as to undertake the task of construction on a grand scale. It is earnestly hoped that several hundred millions of people of Greater East Asia will understand the real intentions of Japan and, without needless opposition, will participate rather as our partners in the consecrated task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is very deplorable that the Chungking regime is at present still continuing its resistance. If it persists in offering resistance hereafter, Japan will not in the least relax her pressure upon it. As a matter of fact, however, the fountain-head of its resistance power is now on the verge of complete collapse. A settlement of the disturbance in China is, I believe, not very far.

"It is a source of mutual gratification at this time that our allies, Germany and Italy, have joined the war immediately after Japan's declaration of war and have, together with Japan, pledged with an inflexible determination to take all forceful means and never to lay down arms until a victory is won against the common enemies of world peace.

"They have also agreed with Japan not to conclude an armistice or peace with either the United States or the British Empire without a complete mutual understanding among the three countries and to cooperate more and more closely in future for the realization of a righteous New Order, which has resulted in a further consolidation of the bond of alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy.

"I wish here to express the firm determination of the Japanese Empire never to sheathe the sword until the United States and the British Empire are brought to submission. I also wish to take this opportunity to express the heartfelt appreciation for the enthusiastic display of patriotic spirit of our nation since the outset of hostilities. The budget and bills submitted at this session are all confined to matters of urgent nature for the prosecution of the war. I hope that you will speedily deliberate and give your approval upon them."

Ancient Tomb Discovered

Transocean

ANKARA, December 7.—An ancient tomb has been discovered to the west of Alexandria, it was revealed in Cairo yesterday, according to a report from the Egyptian capital. This tomb is probably that of Alexander the Great, in the opinion of archaelogical circles.

Italian Ships Lent

Transocean

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 10.—Foreign Minister Aranha has concluded an agreement with the Italian Ambassador to Brazil, according to which eight Italian vessels stranded in Brazilian ports are to be lent to the Brazilian Government for the duration of the war.

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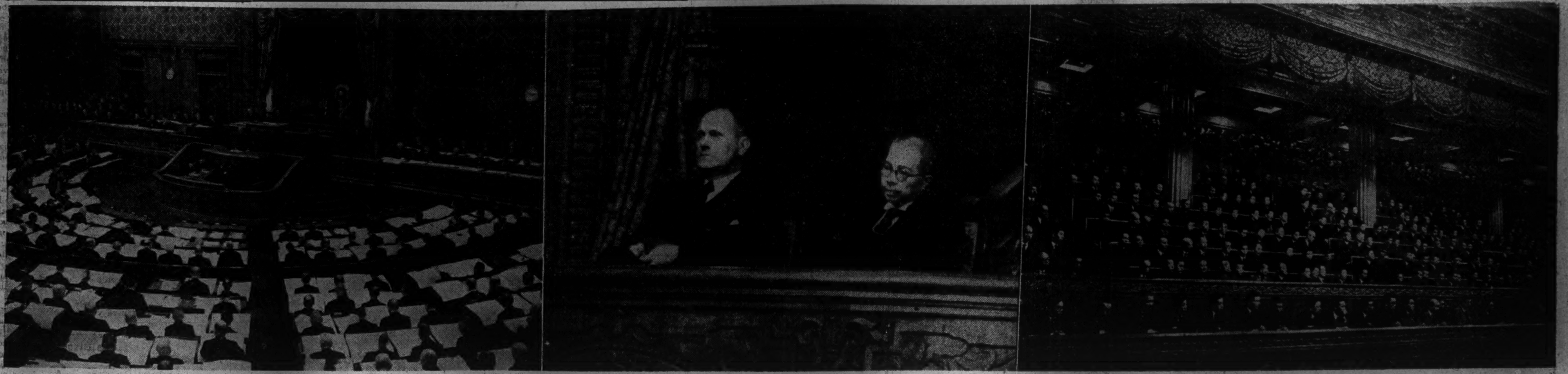
78th Extraordinary Diet Meets in Emergency Atmosphere



The 78th Extraordinary Diet session was opened Tuesday when both Houses heard administrative speeches by Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo. The war situation was also reviewed. Left photo: Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, giving a summary of the war situation before the Upper House. Middle: Seen in visitors' gallery were German Ambassador Eugen Ott and Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang. Right: The House of Peers gallery was packed with visitors who had come from all parts of the Empire to witness the wartime Diet session.

PROGRESS IN WAR REPORTED TO DIET

Terrific Attacks on Enemy Resulting in Stupendous Gains Given in Detail

In a tense atmosphere, the fourth war Diet since the promulgation of the Constitution, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, speaking on behalf of the Army, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, read a detailed report of the striking, admirable achievements of the Japanese Empire Forces, unparalleled in the annals of Japanese history.

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada's report on the war siutation was as follows:

"I wish to give an outline of operations of the Imperial Navy since the start of hostilities December 8.

"It goes without saying that the present war is an incident of a gravity without precedent in the history of the Japanese Empire. The Imperial Navy has long been preparing itself for the present occurrence. It was in anticipation of the incident that the Navy for a long time concentrated on building up a strength which would be relied on.

"An Imperial Message has graciously been granted. It has been an occasion for the officers and men of the Navy to feel deeply their responsibility in the affair which will determine the rise or fall of the Empire. I am able to say that every man of the Navy is resolved to lay down his life in the national cause and eager to do all within his power to perform his duties.

"In the first place I wish to speak about operations in the Hawaii area.

Hawaii Perfect Base

"Hawaii is a perfectly defended outpost of the United States and the United States Pacific fleet is based there. There are few bases which are better protected than this American outpost.

"Against this American base the Imperial Navy carried out a daring attack in broad daylight an hour and a half after sunrise on December 8, the day that Japan entered a state of war. The main body of the attacking force consisted of air and submarine units.

"In determined attacks bombs and air torpedoes were dropped on enemy vessels in Pearl Harbor where the main body of the United States Pacific fleet which consisted of eight battleships and other important units was moored. Three battleships, supposed to be the West Virginia, the Oklahoma, and the Arizona, were sent to the bottom, and four other battleships and four cruisers were seriously damaged. The other losses inflicted on the enemy included a large number of airplanes destroyed and land military equipment seriously damaged.

"The same day an aircraft carrier seems to have been sunk in waters near Honolulu.

"In this Hawaii operation most of the principal units of the United States Pacific fleet lost their fighting power.

"On the same day that Hawaii was attacked seaplanes of the Imperial Navy carried out an attack against Midway, an American base for airplanes and submarines, which is as important as Hawaii. At the same time the naval air force blasted Wake and Guam islands. In these operations a fatal blow was dealt against enemy ground equipment. About 10 airplanes were destroyed at Wake. At Guam a mine-sweeper was sunk.

Communications Cut

"One result of these operations is that all important points, strategically as well as from the point of view of communication, between Hawaii and East Asia, have been put out of commission at a blow.

"With regard to Guam, troops were landed on the island on the morning of December 10, and the complete occupation of the island came on December 12. The booty in this operation included an oil tanker.

"It has been confirmed that an enemy submarine was sunk by an air torpedo near Palau.

"Simultaneously with these operations large-scale landing and aerial operations were carried out in various areas of the southwestern Pacific. In these operations the Imperial Army and Navy cooperated closely. Great successes were scored in these operations.

"With regard to operations in the Malay area, a powerful naval force escorted a large convoy of troop ships and saw to it that the men were landed on the Malay Peninsula at daylight on December 8 without any loss being suffered in the landing operations.

"Immediately after Japanese declaration of war the naval air force carried out a daring night mass attack against airfields and military establishments in the Singapore area. The enemy was caught unawares. In the attack serious damage was inflicted on the enemy base. subsequently the assault was repeated, and the results which have been achieved in these attacks are now being extended.

"Regarding the Philippne Islands, immediately after the outbreak of hostilities the naval air force carried out a bombing attack on an extremely large scale against the islands. The enemy air forces based at Iba and Clark Field were bombed. In south Davao military establishments were blasted and the enemy was thrown into great confusion.

Manila, Cavite Bombed

"Subsequently our air force carried out a series of air attacks against the naval ports at Manila and Cavite and other important points.

"Our sea force was as active as our air force. Early in the morning of December 10 it succeeded in landing troops in the northern part of Luzon early in the morning of December 10 and in the southern part early in the morning of December 12. The landing parties now are extending their operations.

"In the Philippine area the losses which have been inflicted on the enemy by the Imperial Navy include one submarine and one large merchant vessel sunk, one medium-size merchant vessel captured, and 288 airplanes downed or destroyed. A large part of the air force which was maintained by the enemy in the islands at the time of the outbreak of hostilities has now been destroyed.

"On the China continent there has been close cooperation between the Army and the Navy. At daylight on December 8 operations against Hongkong were started. Naval units on the morning of December 10 approached the eastern entrance to Hongkong port, and sank an enemy patrol ship. On December 12 an air attack was delivered against the port. In this attack one enemy torpedo boat was sent to the bottom and several gunboats and armed merchant vessels were seriously damaged.

"In the Shanghai area one American gun-boat and one British gun-boat in the conflict of Shanghai were demanded to surrender at daylight on December 8. The British vessel declined, and it was promptly sent to the botton.

"The American vessel gave itself up. It was formally seized, and renamed the Tatara and enrolled in the Imperial Navy under date of December 15.

Favorable to Japan

"The great successes which were scored by the Navy at the beginning of the conflict with America and Britain have influenced the whole war situation favorable to Japan.

"On December 10, that is, three days after the outbreak of hostilities, the Navy extended the operation further by sinking the Prince of Wales, flagship of the British Asiatic fleet, and two other units of the fleet, the Repulse and a large-size destroyer, in the Battle of the Malay Coast.

"The Prince of Wales and the Repulse, both battleships, had been sent to Singapore to reinforce the naval forces maintained by Britain in East Asia. It would seem that the British had been pinning great hope on these two warships.

"On the afternoon of December 9 our submarine on patrol duty noticed the sailing of these main units of the British fleet. Our fleet operating in this area promptly moved to engage these enemy vessels in a battle. The enemy ships turned their course. This prevented our fleet from gaining an opportunity of meeting the enemy vessels.

On the morning of December 10 our submarines ascertained the whereabouts of these enemy ships. The naval air force was prompt to make an attack against them, sending them to the bottom.

"I think that I have outlined the main operations which have been conducted by the Imperial Navy since the start of hostilities. It must be noted that our Navy is operating on an extremely large scale. It goes without saying that the Navy is doing its best in operation other than those which have been announced.

U.S. Navy Loss Great

"I will give the results known of the operations of the Navy since the start of war. The losses inflicted on the United States included three battleships, one submarine, one mine-sweeper, and one large transport sunk, one aircraft carrier supposedly sunk, four battleships, four cruisers, one destroyer, one submarine, one special duty ship, seriously damaged, and one gunboat captured. The enemy lost 298 planes in the attacks against the Philippines and Wake Island and an estimated 200 planes in the attacks on Hawaii.

"The losses suffered by Britain included two battleships, one large submarine one patrol boat, one gun-boat, one torpedo boat, and one armed merchant vessel sunk. The enemy lost 11 planes in the Malay area. It is believed that the enemy lost a large number of planes in the night attacks on the airfields at Singapore.

"The losses sustained by the Imperial Navy included one mine-sweeper sunk, one mine-sweeper damaged, and one light cruiser slightly damaged. The airplanes lost by us numbered 40. Three planes have not returned to their base yet.

"It goes without saying that it was due to the efforts of our loyal and brave officers and men under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor that within a few days from the outbreak of hostilities the greater part of the main body of the United States Pacific fleet and the main units of the British Asiatic fleet have been destroyed and the enemy air forces at Hawaii and in East Asia have been dealt a crippling blow. Another factor in the great successes which have been achieved by our Navy in the war was a firm resolution on the part of the officers and men of the service to carry on the glorious tradition established by those who have worked for the Navy."

War Minister Speaks

With the conclusion of the summary of the first week of the War of Greater East Asia, War Vice-Minister Kimura gave a speech which follows:

"The proclamation of the Imperial Rescript on December 8, declaring war against the United States and Great Britain, through which His Majesty the Emperor has graciously indicated the course to be pursued by the Japanese nation, has deeply and profoundly stirred the heart of every man in the fighting forces of the Japanese Empire.

"As the military and naval operations would be conducted over the limitless waters of the western Pacific, it was of the utmost importance that Japan gain mastery of the seas at the outset of the struggle.

"Fortunately, through the surprise onslaughts of the Japanese Navy, spectacular achievements have been made, clearing the way for the landing of the Japanese soldiers under joint cooperation of the Army and the Navy as well as facilitating future military operations.

"For this achievement, I should like to take this occasion to thank the Japanese Navy. Since then, the Japanese Army has tightened the string of defenses on sea and land, has stolen a march on the enemy forces and effected surprise landings. Thus it is gaining even greater victories for the Japanese nation.

"The Japanese land forces on December 7 advanced into southern Thailand after nightfall. This country had been subjected for a long period to stubborn, merciless political and military stratagems in order to draw it into the British orbit.

"Through this operation, the Japanese Army, acting in concert with the Japanese Navy, landed troops at a strategical point in the Malay Peninsula at dawn on December 8. The unit which had penetrated into the northeastern portion of Malaya came into collision with the enemy which had the backing of a strong army and navy and was driven to a point of extreme danger on many occasions but as the stalwart Japanese fighters continued to land in the face of heavy fire, the Japanese succeeded in occupying an important enemy air base. Thus was opened the way for the general landing of troops.

Imperial Troops Advancing

"At this moment, the Japanese troops are penetrating further into the region, fighting the enemy soldiers who are taking advantage of the topography of the area in their resistance.

"On December 12, the Japanese vanguard which had swept into Malaya engaged in heavy fighting with a mechanized division and almost annihilated it completely. Besides taking some prisoners, the Japanese captured 20 enemy tanks, 16 rapid-fire guns and 60 lorries.

"The army fliers then, acting together with the ground forces, swept into an enemy airport and by December 14, destroyed 133 airplanes. Through this, the Japanese smashed the major strength of the British airforce in Malaya.

"At Penang and at other points, 3 enemy transports were sunk while two other gun-boats and five transports were blown to bits. Closely cooperating with the ground troops, the army airforce also bombed 100 enemy trucks.

"The distance from the Malay frontier to Singapore is about 700 kilometers or about the distance between Tokyo and Hiroshima. All the ground leading to Singapore, the fortress into which a stupendous amount of material and man-labor has been expended, is jungle territory and it will take some time and effort to capture this stronghold.

"When Thai consented to the passage of the Japanese troops through its country on December 8, the Japanese forces which were waiting in the Gulf of Thai immediately surged forth. Further the motorized units on the border of French Indo-China rumbled into Thailand at the same moment and entered Bangkok by the following day.

"It is indeed a matter for elation that through this development, Thai entered into a very close cooperation with the Japanese, with the result that on December 11, a complete understanding was reached between the Thai and Japanese authorities in Bangkok for a joint offensive-defensive alliance. Through this understanding and the joint Japan-French Indo-China Defense Pact, Japan's strategical position has been conspicuously enhanced.

"In the Philippine Islands, the Japanese Army and Navy, in close cooperation, have in the main succeeded in attaining their objective which was to annihilate the Islands' airforce. Without losing a single plane, the Japanese Army aided by the Navy effected a landing on the northern coast of Luzon early on the morning of December 10.

No Casualties Suffered

"It was remarkable, in fact, odd that the Japanese should have set their foot on the Philippines without any casualties when the enemy should have anticipated the march into Luzon and in view of the fact that the Americans had indicated that the defenses were impenetrable.

"With the flag of the Rising Sun streaming in the Philippine breeze, the fighting spirit of the Japanese men has been primed to greater victories and they are shoutng 'Onward to Manila.' The area of hostilities is thus gradually expanding.

"The ends of the pincer are being brought closer and closer together with the landing of the Japanese troops in southern Luzon. Together with the unit that had landed on the north, these men are mopping out enemy resistance for the eventual complete occupation of the Islands.

"The Philippine air force has been practically wiped out due to the fierce bombardment of the Japanese Army and Navy sky raiders.

"Due to the timely cooperation of the Navy, the occupation troops of the Japanese Army reached Guam after evading under-surface and surface craft. Unmindful of the raging storm, the Japanese swept onto the island of Guam and blotted out all resistance in their path. Immediately the Japanese went into mopping-up operations and captured 350 men, besides the Governor-General of the island.

"The occupation of Guam and penetration into the Philippine Islands is significant in that it means the destruction of two of the major ramparts of the anti-Japanese encirclement. Not only will these strongholds stand to good purpose in Japan's future military operations but their occupation serves to strengthen our belief in a final victory.

Chungking Being Hammered

"Out in China, the Japanese forces are giving devastating hammer blows against the remnants of the Chungking Army and at the same time assisting the National Government of China in establishing model zones as well as preserving peace and order.

"Felicitous, indeed, is the announcement of the National Government that it will also participate in the destruction of the United States and Great Britain. Immediately after the proclamation of war, the Japanese simultaneously advanced into Tientsin, Peking, Chinwangtao, Shanghai and Shamien concessions to prevent any possibility of disturbance to peace and order. The taking over of the financial organs and interests of the enemies has been carried out without any hitch. The Kailan coal mine is still being operated, as under normal conditions.

"The enemy nationals have expressed their extreme gratefulness to the Japanese for the warm conduct and treatment that have their source in the spirit of Bushido and are obeying the orders of the Japanese authorities without any ill-humor.

"In the Hongkong region, the Japanese carried out air raids on the morning of December 8 without losing a single plane, successfully bombed enemy airfields and harbor establishments. Simultaneously, the Japanese land forces went into action, taking important strongholds of the enemy, thus bringing about the total collapse of enemy positions. Early on the morning of December 12, Kowloon was taken and now the American and British influence in China is about to be eradicated completely.

"The Japanese then asked the Governor-General of Hongkong to surrender the city in order to save the inhabitants from unnecessary danger. The Governor-General's refusal has forced the Japanese to launch a vigorous attack, both from the air and land.

"It is gratifying and assuring to know that Manchoukuo has joined with the Japanese Government in keeping the northern frontier invasion-proof and that it has evinced its determination to carry out the war to the finish.

"Further, on the Manchoukuo and Chosen frontier, border incidents have practically disappeared and the situation presents a calm scene.

"With the progress of the war, we expect to score even greater victories. That the Japanese armed forces have been massing a series of glorious achievements is due in no small measure to the daring and courage of the men and the cooperation of the Japanese Navy.

"As the war is being carried out against the United States and England which claim to be wealthy and powerful, and over thousands of miles of water and tropical jungle land, much difficulty and obstacles will appear in our path before we can reach the predetermined horizon. Fortified with resolve, the fighting forces and the 100,000,000 people of Japan will advance forward and adorn the 2,600 years of our history with a final victory.

"Therefore, I ask each and every man and woman in the country to place undivided trust in the Japanese Army and Navy, never lose heart no matter what the situation and march all abreast to the goal of ending the war.

"To the many contributions which have been offered to the Japanese Army since the commencement of hostilities, I extend my deepest thanks."

ECONOMY OF JAPAN SOUND DESPITE WAR

Finance Minister Kaya Assures Lower House in Explaining More Appropriations

Notwithstanding the occurrence of the War of Greater East Asia economic conditions of Japan have remained extremely calm and there has been not a single sign of confusion, said Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a speech delivered at the plenary session of the Lower House Tuesday in which he explained the supplementary budget for the Special Account of Extraordinary Military Expenditures, additional appropriations for the General Account for the fiscal year 1941-42, and various bills calling for economic legislation.

The Finance Minister also stated that calmness has characterized the conditions not only of Japan but also of Manchoukuo and China under the Nanking regime. After referring to the emergency monetary measures which the Government swiftly took following the outbreak of the current war, Mr. Kaya explained the bill for the establishment of a war insurance system. The Government, he said, has introduced this particular legislative bill for approval of the Diet in order to make emergency arrangements to insure against air raid and other war damages that may be inflicted upon civilian property.

Would Ensure Economy

These arrangements, together with the monetary measures which have already been adopted, would effectively ensure the attainment of smooth operation of the wartime economy, the Finance Minister stated. Among other things to which references were made later in the speech, the Finance Minister said the Government introduced a bill for a law concerning the control and disposition of the enemy property in the Japanese territories with a view to take effective measures for the control, management and utilization as far as possible of the enemy assets. The proposed bill would authorize the Government to take prompt and effective measures to counter steps that may be taken by hostile nations against Japanese property in their respective territories, the Finance Minister also said.

During the four years that have past since the outbreak of the China Affair, the economic cooperation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China has been greatly enhanced, the Minister said, but it must be pointed out that vast natural resources remain unexploited in those southern regions, which are to be added hereafter to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. These rich natural resources promise a bright future for East Asia as they would enable the East Asian peoples firmly to establish the foundations for the defense economic strength and enriched life.

Details of the Finance Minister's speech follow:

Details Follow

"On the occasion of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is a matter of great honor that I should be given the opportunity to discuss the financial and economic condition of this country and report on the emergency military supplementary estimates.

"At the outset, I should like to discuss the emergency military supplementary budget and the 1941 supplementary budget.

"To meet the extraordinary military expenditures, the following appropriations of ¥2,800,000,000 for the Emergency Military Expenditures Special Account and about ¥4,600,000 for the General Account have been found appropriate.

"In regard to the former, it has been found necessary to appropriate this amount which will be met through the floating of bonds because of the present situation. The ¥4,500,000 which are needed for emergency bomb establishments and ¥70,000 for the prize courts will be paid out through retrenchment under the present fiscal budget. Besides these amounts, a total of ¥3,000,000 are needed for the Taiwan and South Sea Government Special Accounts.

"The Japanese economic situation attending the opening of the War of Greater East Asia has been very calm and unperturbed. Further, in the financial world, there was no conspicuous withdrawl of funds from the banks nor an expansion in currency circulation. Production in every branch of the industry is progressing smoothly and steadily. In China, the taking over of the rights and interests of enemy nationals was conducted peacefully and without any disturbance.

Reflects Empire Solidarity

"The fact that the Japanese economic and financial system was unruffled on the outbreak of this war of unprecedented scale is due to the amazing and assuring victories of the Japanese fighting forces and reflect, on the other hand, the resolve and solidarity of the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire and the soundness and integrity of the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese economic structure.

"Immediately on the opening of the war in the Pacific, various measures were taken by the Government to meet financial emergencies in case of air raids, such as the withdrawal of money, financial accommodations to the industries and food measures, with a view to eliminating any possibilities of uncertainty and anxiety among the people.

"Though the people have nothing to worry from air raids, the Government has nevertheless introduced in the present Diet a bill for the establishment of war insurance. The Government further expects to consider measures calculated to relieve the people of financial worries by extending monetary relief in case of air attack.

"Through these measures, it is believed that the apprehensions of the depositors, the confusion in the financial circles will be removed while at the same time, encouraging production expansion and the smooth development of the war industries as well as allaying the fear of the people.

To Use Enemy Property

"The Japanese Government strengthened the law and regulations concerning the asset-freezing on the United States and Britain and the property of their nationals in this country. The enemy property thus situated will be managed and controlled and utilized as far as possible for Japan. The Government will submit a bill necessary for managing the enemy property to the present Diet session to counteract similar measures already adopted or to be adopted by the enemy countries. Japan is keeping close attention on countries trying to go to the enemy side and, when they take hostile measures to Japan, this country will follow the counter step without delay.

"More than four years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China Affair. During the intervening period Japan's economic relations with Manchoukuo and China have become very close. If a Great Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is firmly established, this will add to Japan's defense-economy and to enrich various nations in the sphere. The Japanese must be determined that the War of Greater East Asia will be a sustained one. As was shown in the recent agreement concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy, Japan, like the other two countries, will never lay down its arms until it gets its final victory, no matter how long the war situation may be drawn out on a protracted basis. It is true resources are plenty in the southern regions, but many of them remain undeveloped yet. The war has just been started. We must win the war anyway. Until the final objective of the war is won, we must mobilize economic strength of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and occupied territories to attain the war objective.

Sacrifices Needed

"All the Japanese should bear the hardships and privation for years to come until Japan's war objective is completely realized. These sacrifices will be efforts before success and patience before happiness. The fountain head of the total power of the country is in the national spirit. The national spirit behind the guns must be demonstrated in that it will never stoop before the defense economy of the United States and Britain. To materialize this, planning and control of economic workings must be strengthened more than ever before.

"Japan is in need of materials necessary for war and production enlargement. It is a matter of course that money will be amply needed for the war and production amplification. All the people must promote industrial expansion with redoubled vigor far more than at present, lowering their consumer economy to a possible low plane, thereby making their livelihood one fitted to the time of war. Money thus saved should be saved as much as possible.

"National savings will be crystallization of the nation's great efforts and thrift. It is earnestly hoped that all the people of this country turn their attention more to savings. Japan's rise or fall really hangon the War of Great East Asia. Japan should not stop the war until it causes the United States and the British Empire to be defeated."

Japanese Success Revealed by Knox

(Continued From Page 1)

in the American two-ocean fleet program, it is reported from Washington

Severe Damage Sustained

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—Despite the United States' attempts to cloak the true extent of the overwhelming naval and air defeats suffered at Hawaii, reliable information filtering through to Stockholm from Washington today reveals that more than 300 Hickman Field alone in the fierce Japanese attacks on Oahu.

Ford and Hickman Fields, the once thought impregnable Hawaiian outposts are now known to have sustained far more destruction than previous gloomy dispatches have indicated.

At Hickman Field alone more than 350 persons were killed, including 104 troops, while 300 others were wounded, the report from the United States capital said.

GUAM OCCUPATION ADMITTED BY U.S.

Navy Department Says All Radio and Wireless Communications Impossible

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—Occupation by Japanese forces of Guam Island, advance United States naval outpost in the western Pacific, today was admitted by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The Navy Department issued a communique stating that all radio and wireless communications with Guam now is impossible and that the entire island undoubtedly is now in the hands of the Japanese.

According to the last message received from Guam, Japanese forces effected landings at several points on the island while aircraft carried out continued bombings, the communique said.

There were 400 United States sailors and 150 marines at Guam when the Japanese attacked the island, the communique revealed.

The communique said United States forces on the islands of Wake and Midway still continue to resist Japanese attacks.

Meanwhile, considerable apprehension is being felt for the safety of American laborers who were sent to Guam to work on the fortifications there, the report said.

No mention was made of workmen in the communique, and it is believed most of the men were on the island at the time of the Japanese attack, since no orders for their evacuation have been issued, the report said.

Archangel Route Closed

Transocean

ANKARA, December 10.—Moscow radio announced yesterday evening that shipping to and from Archangel hereafter will be impossible, the motor vessel Jakutia being the last vessel to enter the harbor for the navigation period of 1941.

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AMERICAN PRESIDENT DRUNK WITH POWER

Hochi Calls Roosevelt Megalomaniac Who Wants to Rule World

"Behind the outbreak of a great war, there is always a crazy person with power. Czar Nicholas II who reigned over Imperial Russia at the time of the Russo-Japanese War was a sort of a megalomaniac, and he attempted to control the world, which had been the traditional ambition of the Russian race," says the Hochi.

"A characteristic feature of a megalomaniac is to possess all the time an illusion that he can do anything he wills. In December, 1903, just three months before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Czar Nicholas II believed that because he did not desire war, there will be no danger of war, and thus he felt at ease.

"Now President Franklin D. Roosevelt who is the leading actor in the War of Greater East Asia, resembles Czar Nicholas II in making East Asia a scene of war in trying to control the world. Thus he seemed to have been quite at ease believing that 'because he did not desire war, there is no danger of war,' until his pet Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor was given a fatal attack.

Don't Repeat Mistakes

"In the Russo-Japanese War, Japan made one miscalculation and that was carrying capacity on the single-tracked Siberian railway. That is to say, Russia did not send back trains dispatched to the East, but piled them up at sidings so that a continuous flow of trains could be sent eastward. Thus her transportation capacity was actually several times Japan's estimate, and she was able to make stubborn resistance.

"Across the Pacific there are numerous routes of transportation and advance. Japan should not be caught unaware. We should tighten ourselves against the United States."

The Chugai Shogyo says that the leaders of the United States undervalued Japan's actual strength purposely for the object of stimulating the American public toward war.

"The American public believed the words of their leaders and realized that if they participated in the European War millions of troops must be sent and there would be many sacrifices. But they were quite optimistic about a Pacific war. Because it would be mostly sea battles, and there would not be any need of sending many troops. Thus they thought that chances of having their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons getting killed in a Pacific war were comparatively few," says the paper.

U.S. Miscalculated

"Furthermore, they did not give much importance to a Pacific war, because their leaders believed that a war with Japan would be fought in the sea near Japan.

"But now the United States is severely beaten at Hawaii and other places. Thus it can be imagined how the American people lost their confidence and are in consternation. The Government authorities appear to be at a loss how to lead the people in the future, because they are so alarmed and disturbed. When confidence is once lost, it is hard to regain. Secretary of the Navy Knox formerly boasted that in a war with Japan, the United States fleet would fight in the sea near Japan, and he may act as he has announced. But will the people follow him? If the United States dares to do so, it is just what Japan desires and she will not lose the good opportunity to destroy the American fleet. It is interesting to watch what step the United States would take next."

NO DUTY ON WAR BOOTY

Rumanian State Authorities Allowed To Import Goods Without Tax

Transocean

BUCHAREST, December 6.—The Rumanian State authorities may import into Rumania Proper war booty and other goods from the territories east of the Dnieper occupied by Rumanian troops, free of duty.

Private persons and enterprises may import goods from these territories only with a special permit of the governor of this territory, while war materials and other materials needed for public purposes may be imported into this territory from Rumania Proper only by special permits which are issued by the Rumanian general staff.

CALLS AGREEMENT FARCE

Berlin Ridicules Pact Signed Between Poland and Russia

Transocean

BERLIN, December 6—The agreement concluded between the Polish General Sikorski and the Soviet Government is nothing but an insignificant farce, it was declared in the Wilhelmstrasse yesterday.

It was superfluous to discuss the agreement, it was added, since it was based on the non-existent prerequisite of a Soviet victory.

Dutch Boat Attacked

Transocean

THE HAGUE, December 9.—Hollanders, particularly the inhabitants of Ixmuiden, were incensed today when they learned that a British plane had repeatedly machine-gunned a Dutch fishing boat, killing the captain and wounding the cook. The fishing boat was not far from its home port of Ixmuiden when the attack occurred.

Every Scrap Iron for Defense

The invincible power of the Japanese Imperial Forces to deal fatal blows to the enemies is attributed to their deadly fussilades, even with old metals "metamorphosed" into arms and ammunition. The countrywide campaign to donate all metals to the Government is illustrated in the above scene where Tokyo firemen in their traditional attire grimly parade with a large stock of implements of shovels, picks, axes and other innumerable precious wares just gathered in a day's jaunt to be contributed to the Wartime Material Utilization Association.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH RUINS INDIA RICHES

Arts, Sciences and Industries Famous Throughout World Now Things of Past

When the British came, India was politically weak, and economically prosperous. The Mogul dynasty, which had so stimulated art, science and literature in India, came to the usual fate of monarchies in 1658, when Shah Johan, builder of the Taj Mahal, was succeeded by his fanatical son, Aurangzeb, says a Transocean mail story translated from the Voelkischer Beobachter.

For almost 50 years this Puritanic emperor misgoverned India; when he died his realm fell to pieces, and petty princes set up their rule in numerous divided and "sovereign" States. It was a simple matter for a group of English buccaneers, armed with the latest European artillery and morals, to defeat the bows and arrows, the elephants and primitive musketry of the rajahs, and bring one Hindu province after another under the control of the British East India Company.

Those who have seen the unspeakable poverty and physiological weakness of the Hindus today will hardly believe that it was the wealth of 18th century India which attracted the commercial pirates of England and France. "This wealth," says Sunderland, "was created by the Hindus' vast and varied industries. Nearly every kind of manufacture or product known to the civilized world—nearly every kind of creation of man's brain and hand, existing anywhere, and prized either for its utility or beauty—had long, long been produced in India. India was a far greater industrial and manufacturing nation than any in Europe or than any other in Asia.

Handiwork World Known

Her textile goods—the fine products of her looms, in cotton, wool, linen and silk—were famous over the civilized world; so were her exquisite jewelry and her precious stones cut in every lovely form; so were her pottery, porcelains, ceramics of every kind, quality, color and beautiful shape; so were her fine works in metal iron, steel, silver and gold. She had great engineering works. She had great merchants, great businessmen, great bankers and financiers. Not only was she the greatest shipbuilding nation, but she had great commerce and trade by land and sea which extended to all known civilized countries. Such was the India which the British found when they came."

It was this wealth that the East India Company proposed to appropriate. Already in 1686 its directors declared their intention to "establish. . .a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come." The Company rented from the Hindu authorities trading posts at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, and fortified them, without permission of the authorities, with troops and cannon. In 1756 the Rajah of Bengal, resenting this invasion, attacked the English Fort William, captured it, and crowded 146 English prisoners into the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, from which only 23 emerged alive the next morning. A year later Robert Clive defeated the Bengal forces at Plassey with the loss of only 22 British killed, and thereupon declared his Company the owners of the richest province in India.

He added further territory by forging and violating treaties, by playing one native prince against another, and by generous bribes given and received. Four million dollars were sent down the river to Calcutta in one shipment. He accepted "presents" amounting to $1,700,000 from Hindu rulers dependent upon his favor and his guns; pocketed from them, in addition, an annual tribute of $140,000; took to opium, was investigated, and exonerated by Parliament, and killed himself. "When I think," he said, "Of the marvelous riches of that country, and the comparatively small part which I took away, I am astonished at my own moderation." Such were the morals of the men who proposed to bring civilization to India.

His successors in the management of the Company now began a century of unmitigated rape on the resources of India. They profiteered without hindrance: goods which they sold in England for $10,000,000 they bought for $2,000,000 in India. They engaged, corporately and individually, inland trade, and by refusing to pay the tolls exacted of Hindu traders, acquired a lucrative monopoly. The Company paid such fabulous dividends that its stock rose to $32,000 a share. Its agents deposed and set up Hindu rulers according to bribes refused or received; in ten years they took in, through such presents, $30,000,000.

They forged documents as circumstances required, and hanged Hindus for forging documents. Clive had set up Mir Jafar as ruler of Bengal for $6,192,875; Clive's successors deposed him and set up Mir Kasim on payment of $1,001,345; three years later they restored Mir Jafar for $2,500,825; two years later they replaced him with Najim-ud-Daula for $1,151,780. They taxed the provinces under the Company so exorbitantly that two-thirds of the population fled; defaulters were confined in cages and exposed to the burning sun; fathers sold their children to meet the rising rates. It was usual to demand 50 per cent of the net produce of the land.

"Every effort, lawful and unlawful," says a Bombay Administration report, written by Englishmen, "was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture, in some instances cruel and revolting beyond all description, if they would not or could not yield what was demanded."

Warren Hastings exacted contributions as high as a quarter of a million dollars from native princes to the treasury of the Company; he accepted bribes to exact no more, exacted more, and annexed the states that could not pay; he allowed his agents to use torture in extorting contribution; he helped the Nawab of Oudh to rob his mother and grandmother in order to pay the Company $5,000,000; he occupied the province of Oudh with his army, captured it, and then sold it to a prince for $2,500,000; he "lent" a British army to a Hindu rajah for $2,000,000, and made no complaint when it was used to slaughter and be slaughtered for savage purposes. "Everybody and everything," says the Oxford History of India, "was on sale."

British Food Minister Says No Extra Rations Expected in Christmas

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Englishmen who had hoped to have a more abundant supply of foodstuffs for Christmas are to be disappointed in spite of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's earlier indications in this respect. Lord Woolton, Britain's Minister of Food, stated yesterday that much to his regret it was impossible to distribute special rations for Christmas. He further made known that all restaurants had been requested not to put turkey on their December bill of fare, since this traditional dish was to be reserved for the people's Christmas dinner.

RAILWAY PACT CONCLUDED BY GERMANY AND TURKEY

Both Nations to Resume, Repair Traffic Service Destroyed In Greek Warfare

Transocean

ANKARA, December 6.—An agreement regarding the repair and resumption of traffic on the railway line from Uzunkoepruе to Svilengrad, which was destroyed during the fighting against Greece, was concluded between the Turkish and the German Governments yesterday.

This compact takes the form of a supplementary agreement to the Turkish-German railway pact of June 18, 1941.

The new negotiation, which was signed by the Vice-Director of the General Turkish Railways and by Minister Dr. Kroll of the German Embassy provides for German-Turkish cooperation in repairing this line.

VICHY OPENS TRAIN SERVICE IN AFRICA

Completes First Section of Mediterranean-Niger Railway From Bou Afra to Kenaza

Transocean

VICHY, December 10.—First section of 163 kilometers of the Mediterranean-Niger Railway running from Bou Afra to Kenaza was opened to service on Monday in the presence of French Minister of Communications Jean Berthelot.

On Monday morning Minister of Communications Bethelot rode in an electrical streamlined train to Bou Afra where he gave the starting signal for the departure of the first coal train which was destined for Oran. "I hope that it will be followed by many others," he said.

"The Mediterranean-Niger Railway some day will not only be a link between North Africa and French West Africa, but it will also link up Europe with the immense Dark Continent, with its unlimited possibilities, and with France, the nation historically connected with Africa playing an important part."

The opening of the first section of this railroad meant the beginning of the realization of a project three quarters of a century old.

General Auguste Nogues, the Resident General of Morocco, had insisted on the connection between the railroads of Morocco and the coal mines of Kenaza.

Work on this railway was continued after the armistice. In a decree dated March 22, 1941, Marshal Petain had endorsed an even more far-reaching scheme, the linking of Franco, via North Africa with Niger.

With the completion of the first section, there remains 1,867 kilometers of track to be laid. This railroad is expected to be completed in from five to six years and to cost about 5,000,000,000 francs. However, the first section is of great importance, since about 10,000 tons of coal are produced monthly in Kenaza.

The Minister of Communications declared in connection with this railroad project that the builders face enormous difficulties. Owing to climatic conditions, most of the work must be done by machinery. This means an enormous consumption of fuel oil requiring from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of gasoline for each 100 kilometers.

The shortage of oil and the general lack of raw materials were of great importance to this project. It could, therefore, be expected that in order to build each 200 kilometers it would require about one year.

French newspaper comments on the opening of the first section of this railroad by stressing its military importance. During the last war, the lack of efficient communications in this part of the French Empire was much felt.

Naturally, at a time when the problem of the defense of the French colonies was much in the foreground, this railroad will attract the interest of the French General Staff, according to a report of the official French news agency.

CLIPPER ORDERED HOME

Plane Told to Leave Lisbon Immediately by Government

Transocean

LISBON, December 10.—In view of the seriousness of the situation, the American Clipper plane in port here received an order yesterday morning to return to New York immediately. This plane originally was to leave Lisbon today.

There were only two passengers on board when the plane left Lisbon yesterday, since the Clipper was attempting a non-stop flight to Bermuda on its way to New York.

The United States authorities probably intend to use Clipper planes for the evacuation of United States citizens from the endangered areas or as troop-transport planes, according to well-informed American circles here.

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URGENTLY furnished room or house by Swiss gentleman. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

LADY typist seeks position, experienced in office routine work. Box 411, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG non-designated foreign girl seeks immediate position. Experienced in stenography and accounting. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Apartments

TOKYO. The Friend House near Yoyohata-Uyehara Station on Odakyu line. 10 minutes from Shinjuku. Suitable for foreigners, steam-heated, all modern conveniences. Telephone to Yotsuya 35-3795.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 13, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

TWO Italian gentlemen want urgently completely furnished foreign or semi-foreign house. Prefer Azabuku, Roppongi, Akasaka, Mita, Shimbashi. Call Imperial Hotel, Room 107 or leave message at desk.

For Rent, Tokyo

GRAND piano, well-known German make, black, in good condition, to guaranteed responsible party, ¥40 monthly. Box 412, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORY Japanese house, suitable for foreigners, fully furnished including silvers 9 rooms, city water, gas, bath, modern conveniences, high location, large garden, sunny. Kiyota, 25 Daimachi, Akasaka-ku.

Help Wanted

COUPLE wants cook-amah, English speaking, clean and honest, good wages. Apply Box 407, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in a foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language, Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

SADDLE with harness, used, first class quality and in good condition. Telephone Kudan 33-2302.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

Wanted to Buy

BOOKS on China and Chinese wanted immediately, in any languages, at reasonable prices. Please apply to the Fujiyama Industrial Library, 56 Shirokane-daimachi 1-chome, Shiba-ku. Tel. Takanawa 44-7390, 0544.

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station, Tel. Marunouchi 23-3953, 3954.

CAR! wanted by diplomat, secondhand small car in perfect condition. Offers to Box 400, Japan Times, Tokyo.

F. L. NEHER: Roentgen, Verlag Braun and Schneider, published in Muenchen, wanted immediately. Slightly damaged accepted. High price paid. Write to Tennensha, 2, Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 29 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonographs, wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Moderate terms. Please apply Box 565, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall, Tel. 2-2370.

General

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USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

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DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Dai-Ichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

EUROPE COOPERATION ON FARM REVIEWED

German Authorities Issue Report on Cultivation of Vegetables

Transocean

BERLIN, December 7.—An interesting review on continental European cooperation in the cultivation of vegetables was contained in a report issued in the past week by the German authorities.

The vegetable requirements of the European continent have been guaranteed insofar as seed goods will be supplied by a central office in Germany.

This method stood its test in 1941 and as far as Germany is concerned this made it possible to increase the quantity of vegetables per head of the German population from 48 kilograms in 1939 to 75 kilograms in 1941.

The latter quantity contained five kilograms of vegetables imported principally from Holland. For the first time Dutch vegetable growers are again given the possibility of selling their surplus, which in former years was only to a small extent bought by Britain and the reminder destroyed.

Much satisfaction has been caused also by a report about the satisfactory state of crops in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina where about 6,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

Another item of public interest in the past week was the completion of the construction of a high-tension railway line in Europe, namely, in the French Alps. It will be opened to general traffic on December 21.

Attention was also drawn to measures taken to improve the Bulgarian State Railways. A sum of 2,700,000 leva has been allotted for purchase in Germany of railway engines, wagons and other railway material. Another sum of 380,000,000 leva has been allotted for electrification purposes in northern Bulgaria.

German-Rumanian trade relations also received a fresh impetus by some big orders placed in Germany.

European cooperation made further progress during the week under review by the conclusion of clearing agreements between Croatia and Hungary and between Switzerland and Bulgaria, the prolongation of the Franco-Spanish trade treaty by another year and the opening of economic negotiations between Italy and Sweden.

The German-Croat trade agreement of November 5 came into force on December 1.

A Finnish economic delegation is expected to arrive in Rome shortly to start negotiations on exchange of goods between Finland and Italy.

RUMANIA PROVINCES UNITE

Bessarabia, Bukovina Annexed in 1940 By Russia to Be Incorporated

Transocean

BUCHAREST, September 4.—The Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina, which were annexed in 1940 by Russia, will be incorporated also juridically in Rumania today.

It is recalled that even during the Russian occupation the Rumanian law was in force and therefore it is not necessary to proclaim it anew, according to the opinion of the Rumanian Government.

However, all new laws which have been proclaimed in the meantime in Rumania, will also come in force in the liberated regions today. Thus above all Jews in Bessarabia and in Bukovina will be deprived of their real estate.

FUEHRER RECEIVES HERO

Defender of Alkazar in Berlin Inspecting Spanish Volunteers

Transocean

BERLIN, December 9.—The Fuehrer received General Moscardo, the heroic defender of Alkazar, in his headquarters, it was announced in Berlin this morning.

General Moscardo is on his way back from a visit paid to the division of Spanish volunteers fighting on the Eastern Front against the Bolsheviks.

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DOUBLE SNAGS FOUND IN AMERICAN SYSTEM

Inadequate Transportation Facilities, Lack of Arms Plants Pointed Out

FIGURES EXAGGERATED

Confusion in Home Transit Likely if Two-Ocean War Must Be Fought

Insufficient land and sea transportation facilities and the shortage of muntions manufacturing equipment are the two great defects of American economy in times of war, says the Kokusei Graph in its editorial.

Some people in this country seem to believe that modern warfare is a total war between nations, and the winning of such a war depends entirely on the economic might of a belligerent. This is not necessarily true. If economic strength were a decisive factor of modern warfare, it is evident from the very beginning which side will emerge victorious in the current European war, and British should have won the victory over Germany by now.

What will actually determine the winning or losing of a war is not economic strength but armed force. In a total war, the whole strength of a nation is mobilized for war purposes, but the economic might of a nation does not represent its fighting power in a total war. This is the reason why all leading Powers are now talking loudly about a "defense state." However great the economic might of a nation may be, it cannot be a decisive factor of a war unless the economic strength can be mobilized specifically for the prosecution of war.

Figures Exaggerated

Recently Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain stated that the United States was able to produce 90,000,000 tons of steel a year, and it was not wise for Japan to fight against such an industrial giant. This might be a big enough bogey for countries less determined than Japan. The figure, moreover, was an exaggerated one. Even if the United States could actually produce 90,000,000 tons of steel a year, this amount of steel cannot be turned into battleships, guns, tanks and planes within a short period.

Only children can be scared away by the astronomical figures the United States Government is always dangling before the world in announcing its huge defense programs. Yet one should not ignore figures altogether. Japan is not a whit surprised at the mere figure of 90,000,000 tons of steel, but it would become a matter of great concern for this country if it were possible for America to turn most of the 90,000,000 tons of steel into arms through the expansion of its munitions manufacturing facilities.

Not Enough Transit

One of the greatest defects of American economy in times of war is its insufficient land and sea transportation facilities. It is true that the United States is gifted with abundant natural resources and has a great number of factories and plants. But these factories and plants and natural resources are not evenly scattered over the country. Thus the problem of transporting goods from coast to coast has always been a knob on American industry. As the railway business in America is under the management of private corporations, it will take considerable time for the United States Government to place railway transportation on a wartime footing.

On account of the business depression in the railway transportation business for the past 10 years, the running mileage and the number of engines and freight cars have markedly declined.

The outbreak of European war has increased the volume of cargo traffic in the United States, and even at the present moment, the traffic of cargoes by rail is in considerable confusion. As at the time of World War I, the heavy industries of the United States would be engrossed in the production of war materials, and could hardly spare their energies to the extention of the running mileage and the manufacture of engines and cars.

A large proportion of American shipping is occupied by lake vessels, coast ships, and tankers in addition to a number of unseaworthy old craft. Perhaps the total tonnage of American merchant ships will be equal to that of Japanese mercantile marine. Besides, the United States has but one sea lane connecting the East with the West that is through the Panama Canal.

Confusion Likely

If these facts are taken into consideration, it is not difficult to imagine what great confusion would be produced when the United States Government has launched on a two-ocean naval war—against Germany and Italy on the Atlantic as well as Japan on the Pacific.

The inadequacy of the munitions manufacturing facilities in America is clear from the fact that the Roosevelt Administration is now working feverishly to expand these facilities. Especially the productive capacity of guns is quite low, and there is reason to believe that the United States would be unable to manufacture big guns for several years to come. America's tank manufacturing capacity is not so high as other leading Powers of the world.

The level of long-range bombers being produced in America is rather high, but the mass production plan for this kind of aircraft in America is far from reality. America's present production of explosives has not yet reached even one-tenths of the amount required for the prosecution of a large-scale war like the current one against Japan, Germany and Italy.

The Longer the War Lasts, the Better Will Be Food Prospects of Japanese

The longer the current war drags on, the better will become the food situation in this country, according to the opinion of Kotaro Sengoku, president of the Central Council of Cooperative Societies, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has clearly shown the farmers of Japan the goal, and taught what they have to do to win this war.

A group of nations hostile toward Japan, which have arrayed themselves under the Anglo-Saxon banner has been exploiting Asiatic peoples numbering more than 1,000,000,000. Not only have these nations been persistently instigating a group of second-rate Powers in the Southern regions to prevent Japan from establishing a new order in East Asia in recent years but they are still seeking to live on the fat of East Asia.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 many youths have left their homes in farming villages to fight the Chungking forces on the Continent while those remaining in the farming villages have spared no effort to boost production, overcoming various handicaps resulting from the shortage of labor, fertilizers and materials. They knew that the country would rise to fight the United States and Britain some day, sooner or later.

Now the way has been shown by the Government for the 100,000,000 subjects of Japan to take. Now all farmers are resolved to do their utmost for the increase of agricultural produce—to produce more rice, more wheat and more potatoes, however great the obstacles they have to face, and even though they might have been forced to keep their soul and body together by eating raw potatoes and sipping thin millet porridge.

No Concern Needed

People do not need to worry about the demand and supply of foodstuffs so long as the exchange of foodstuffs between Japan Proper and Chosen and Taiwan is secured. However, the nation must expect that the current war against the United States and Britain will develop into a protracted warfare. Nevertheless, the longer the war drags on, the steadier will become the supply of foodstuffs in this country, because French Indo-China and Thailand, which can produce enormous amounts of rice, have taken the side of Japan, and pledged to help this country establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At the same time, the cooperation of these countries with Japan for the establishment of a new order will make it possible for this country to obtain more raw materials for the production of fertilizers as well as farming implements and machinery more freely as the industrial development in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by Japan progresses further. This will inevitably weaken the positions of the United States and Britain. Therefore, it is absolutely unnecessary for us to have any fear of any protracted warfare.

FOREIGN COMMERCE BODY TO BE SET UP

Will Be Given Legal Authority Under Key Industrial Control Ordinance

An order for the establishment of the Foreign Trade Control Association, which is to be invested with a legal backing under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, will be issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in a few days and at the same time members of the organizing committee will be nominated, it was decided at a meeting of advisers to the Trade Bureau of the Ministry held Saturday.

This decision has been taken after Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Trade Bureau, reported the current overseas trade situation and the conferences approved the Ministry's plan for the creation of the control agency. Discussion also developed over the pending problem regarding the consolidation of the smaller exporters and importers.

Besides Director Hishinuma, the meeting was attended by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and all the advisers to the bureau exclusive of Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company.

Progress Being Made

Meanwhile smooth progress is being made in the preparations for establishment of five machinery control associations among members of the organizing committees who were nominated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Yasujiro Shima, former president of the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, and Shigeyasu Suzuki, president of the Diesel Automobile Industry Company are expected to be recommended Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi as presidents of the Rolling Stock Control Association and the Automobile Control Association respectively.

Seimei Hara, president of the Osaka Machinery Manufacturing Company, and Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Yasukawa Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company, are being considered as the most suitable candidates for the leadership of the Precision Machinery Control Association and the Electric Machinery Control Association respectively. As to the presidency of the Industrial Machinery Control Association, the organizing committee is asking Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, to assume the post, but Mr. Goko is now hesitating for his personal reasons.

The inaugural meeting of the Rolling Stock Control Association will be held on December 22; the Automobile Control Association on December 24; the Electric Machinery Control Association on January 13; the Precision Machinery Control Association on January 10; and the Industrial Machinery Control Association on January 14.

To Keep Contact

The Industrial Equipment Corporation will make efforts to maintain close liaison with the People's Rehabilitation Bank, and take positive steps toward the reorganization not only of large industrialists but also of small ones, Domei reports. These decisions were reached at the meeting of the special committee of the Central Council of Industrial Associations, which was held at the Chuotei Restaurant in Marunouchi here on Tuesday in order to discuss, among others, the relief of small industrialists, most of whom are expected to be thrown out of work as a result of the proposed reorganization of Japan's industry to meet the requirements of the State.

Bill Clearings

December 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	222.477	143.491
Balance	28.925	15.061

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 17
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4.955.833
Over Issues	255.833
Deposits	631.361
Loans	451.028

QUICK PROFIT-TAKE DEPRESSES MARKET

Warning Against Over-Optimism Curbs Excessive Speculation

On account of hurried profit-taking operations, almost all shares including Tokyo Exchange, new, declined on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The opening of the 78th session of the Diet and the issuance of a statement jointly by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters predicting the development of the current war against the United States and the British Empire into a protracted warfare, and warning the nation against excessive optimism over the brilliant victories at Hawaii and Malaya cast a damp over the local market.

Tokyo, new, started at ¥141.20 in the short-term division, ¥1.40 lower than its closing quotation on Monday. Influence by the weakness of this stock, other shares remained inactive in the same division almost all through the morning session.

In the long-term division, shares tumbled down from ¥1 to ¥2 following hurried profit-taking operations both by the bulls and bears.

In the afternoon session, Tokyo, new, and miscellaneous shares were irregular as most brokers refrained from fresh operations and slack sentiment prevailed in the market. Tokyo, new, closed at ¥141.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	66.3	66.5	d .5	....	67.0
Fuji, new (25)	....	....	....	....	37.3
Kanegafuchi (50)	....	156.5	d1.5	....	156.4
Do. new (25)	96.2	96.2	d1.8	96.2	96.5
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	95.3	95.4	d1.6	....	95.8
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	78.4	78.3	d .7	78.2	78.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	34.2	d1.2	33.6	32.8
Ensuiko Sug (50)	....	65.2	d1.8	....	65.2
First Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	108.6	109.0	....	109.1	109.1
Do. new (37½)	89.8	89.7	d .2	89.8	90.5
O. S. K. (50)	98.8	99.0	u .7	97.0	97.3
Do. new (37½)	79.4	79.5	d .4	78.0	78.8
Ishikawajima (50)	73.7	73.7	d .3	74.0	74.2
Ishikawajima (25)	43.3	43.1	d1.1	43.4	44.0
Uraga Dock (50)	104.6	105.0	d .5	105.4	104.6
M'bishi eavy(50)	84.1	84.2	d1.8	....	83.9
Hitachi Works(50)	....	....	....	72.9	73.2
Second Section					
S. M.R. (50)	....	....	....	70.6	....
Japan Fat (50)	....	....	....	57.6	57.8
Japan Soda (25)	29.4	29.4	d .6	29.6	30.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Seconds 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	141.1	141.7	140.5	141.5
N. Y. K., old	109.4	109.4	108.8	109.4
N. Y. K., new	89.9	90.4	89.1	90.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	146.4	146.8	146.2	146.8
Kanegafuchi, new	96.1	96.7	95.7	96.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	96.0	96.5	95.5	96.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	96.0	96.5	95.5	96.0
Osaka Stock, new	80.7	81.1	80.0	81.1
S. M. Railway	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.1	84.3	84.1	84.3
Tokyo Light	53.7	53.7	53.5	53.5
Hitachi Works	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0
Japan Steel Tube	68.2	68.2	67.9	67.9
Japan Oil	74.5	75.3	74.5	75.3
Japan Mining	59.0	59.0	58.8	58.8
Manchuria Ind	59.6	59.8	59.6	59.8

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	141.5	— .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.4	— .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.0	—1.50
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.59	same
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

HEAVY RISE NOTED IN SILK LAST WEEK

No Tangible Effect Produced By Exciting Appreciation In Futures

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, December 16.—The spot market was less active and business limited to smaller quantities for current requirements last week, without any tangible effect produced on trading by the great excitement of the heavy appreciation in futures, but on the prices, which rose a little at first, although easing afterward. White 13/15s, grade D, was quoted on Saturday at ¥1,500, white 20/22s., grade A, at ¥1,475 and yellow 20/22s., grade A, at ¥1,435. Export silk was traded less than before and gave more place to home-use silk, which sold much more than the former in daily transactions, contrary to what was prevailing before when the demand was centered on export silk, which was cheaper than home-use silk.

Later, the minimum selling prices of export silk were fixed on sellers' determination. Moreover, too much difference was produced between its spot and future prices by heavy rises in the bourse to allow the buying of the spots at an advantage, and instead of it, officially-priced and rich-supplied home-use silk was more sought for.

Futures Mart Calm

The futures market was not alarmed by the news of the commencement of hostilities with the United States and Britain, which was received with perfect calm by the market people, who had already anticipated it. The prices declined for Monday, but mainly on account of liquidation and not because of any aggressive selling, of which there was very little. On Tuesday, the prices even advanced considerably with increased big buying and in sympathy with the shares, there being a great stimulus received from the signal victories of the Japanese army and navy. On Wednesday, the market manifested more activity. The prices soared keenly and closed 30 to 50 sen higher for the day, with buying orders pouring in. At this the exchange management took warning and called a meeting of the brokers on Thursday to take measures against excessive speculation. The meeting decided to limit price fluctuations for the current week within 20 sen of the closing prices on Wednesday, except for the April position, which price was limited up to ¥15.99. On the day, the brokers' decision reflected on the prices, which rose moderately, but the April position touched a new high at ¥15.94.

On Friday, the spirit of self-restraint embodied in the above decision better permeated among the market people, who took profits by selling, resulting in a decline of 7 to 18 sen in the closing prices. On Saturday, selling orders rushed in, as speculative buying has been rendered uninteresting by the limitation of price fluctuations. The prices went downward in consequence and closed 7 to 19 sen lower for the morning. Still ,the December position was quoted ¥21 sen higher than the spot 13/15s., grade D, at ¥15.21 per kin or ¥1,521 per 100 kin.

Increase Noted

The total arrivals reported at Yokohama and Kobe during the first ten days of December amounted to 13,150 bales as against 10,350 bales for the same ten days of November, showing an increase of about 2,800 bales, which is ascribed to the hurrying up of reeling before the reeling mills are closed long before the month end this month. The monthly total arrivals are estimated, therefore, at something like 35,000 bales. Nearly one-half of the arrivals up to the 10th was added to the stocks, which stood at about 70,000 bales on the 11th, according to a report, of which export silk occupied a major portion as a result of its excessively high price to be paid by home consumers, brought about by a heavy rise in the futures prices, while business in home-use silk increased.

No export business has been reported since the commencement of hostilities with America, which entirely silenced exporters, whatever transactions progressing between them and big reelers and merchants having been held up.

When the export trade was remunerative, the uses of silk in Japan were practically restricted to a narrow range, but since that trade fell into abeyance, its utility in very different directions of industry has been revealed, says a report, various inventions having been put to practical uses. One of them is the making of stuff for European clothes from so-called unadhered silk. This silk, the report states, which is between short and long silk fibers, is simple in making and cheap in the cost of production. The stuff made of it possesses natural elasticity and other natural tastes of silk, as the silk is not thrown; and is durable serving as the best substitute for wool and hosiery. Its great promise is guaranteed by the silk authorities and the research institute, the report adds.

Record Issues

Bank and corporate debentures issued since the beginning of the year totaled ¥3,994,700,000, the highest record in the financial history of Japan, says the Chugai. The remarkable increase is considered to be attributable to the brisk demand for the industrial productivity expansion funds. The figure compares with ¥3,485,000,000 for 1940, ¥2,721,000,000 for 1939, ¥1,868,000,000 for 1938 and ¥1,295,000,000 for 1937. Out of the figure for this year, ¥1,246,000,000 represents bank debentures; ¥856,200,000, debentures of national policy firms; ¥1,517,200,000, corporate debentures; ¥896,500,000, debentures of Japanese firms in Manchoukuo; ¥335,000,000, debentures of Japanese firms in China; and the remainder, other issues.

INDUSTRIAL CHINA

Huge Japanese Concerns With Many Subsidiaries Carry Out Rehabilitation Program in Big Way in North and Central China—Government Financing Vast

(By Courtesy of Contemporary Opinions)

In the past four years since the outbreak of the China Affair, our economic reconstruction program in the continent has been making steady progress under the guidance of two national policy organs—the North China Development and Central China Promotion corporations, while our expeditionary forces have been tightening their military operations against the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

The North China Development Corporation, set up in November, 1938, is capitalized at ¥350,000,000, of which one half is subscribed by the Japanese Government and the other half by private interests. It controls 21 affiliated firms, eight associations (Kumiai) and one branch office of the South Manchuria Railway Company (as of March 31 this year). Of the 21 affiliated interests, 18 are direct subsidiaries and the mother company's subscription to their shares totals ¥272,250,000, of which ¥226,000,000 is paid up. Besides, loans supplied to all the affiliated projects amount to ¥368,000,000, and investments in the eight associations ¥18,360,000. All told, the N.C.D.'s working funds aggregate ¥612,346,000, of which ¥218,000,000 is raised by calling in its own shares, ¥385,000,000 by issuance of debentures, and ¥22,000,000 by loans from financial interests. These funds are distributed among the controlled industries as follows (as of March 31, 1941: in terms of ¥1,000,000):

	Capital Paid Up	Loans	Total	Ratio (%)
Traffic	153.3	255.0	448.3	75.2
Communications	6.5	23.0	29.5	4.8
Electric	15.1	21.9	37.0	6.0
Mining	33.8	21.4	55.2	9.0
Salt	12.2	1.3	13.5	2.2
Others	23.4	5.4	28.8	4.7
Total	244.3	368.0	612.3	100.0

Major Subsidiaries

Major subsidiaries of the North China Development Corporation are (capital in ¥1,000):

	Authorized Capital	Japanese Investors	Their Capital Subscript'n	Dividend, %
Kochu Koshi (China Development)	10.000	N.C.D.	10.000	6
North China Traffic	300.000	N.C.D.	150.000	No
Tangku Transportation	6.000	N.C.D.	3.600	6
Tsingtao Wharf	2.000	S.M.R., etc.	2.000	6
N. China Telephone and Telegraph	35.000	N.C.D.	13.000	6
North China Electric	100.000	N.C.D.	30.000	5
Mengchiang Electric	18.000	N.C.D.	4.500	4
Kiaoyueh Electric	8.000	Several	5.108	12
Tsinan Electric	4.000	N.C.D.	1.000	8
Chefoo Electric	2.000	N.C.D.	500	6
Tatung Colliery	40.000	N.C.D.	10.000	No
Tsinghsing Colliery	30.000	N.C.D.	9.000	—
North China Coal Sales	20.000	N.C.D.	5.800	—
Mengchiang Mineral Products Sales	2.000	N.C.D.	400	—
Shantung Mining	5.000	S.M.R.	2.734	6
Lungyen Iron Mining	20.000	N.C.D.	10.000	No
North China Clay Mining	5.000	N.C.D.	2.500	6
North China Gold	4.000	N.C.D.	2.000	No
North China Salt	25.000	N.C.D.	18.750	5
Shantung Electro-Chemical	800	N.C.D.	200	—
North China Cotton	3.000	N.C.D.	1.000	5
Total	989.800	N.C.D.	272.250	

(The N.C.D. Corporation has no shares in three firms—Tsingtao Warf. Kiaoyueh Electric and Shantung Mining—but extends loans to them.)

The eight associations financed by the N.C.D. Corporation operate respectively the following six collieries and two iron foundries: Chunghsing, Liuchuan, Tahmenkou, Tzehsien, Tsiaotso, Shansi, Shihchingshan and Shansi (the last two being foundries).

The North China Traffic Company controls railway, bus and river navigation services on a unified basis. Having completed the Shihmen-Tehsien line connecting the Peking-Hankow Railway with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Tungkuan-Luan line already in 1940, the company now operates around 6,000 kilometers of railways, 12,000 kilometers of bus service, and 3,821 kilometers of waterways.

The North China Port Construction Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Company is pushing the program of expanding the Tangku port. Harbor construction at Tsingtao is being accelerated by the Tsingtao Wharf Company. Both are receiving financial support from the N.C.D. Corporation.

Following the outburst of the conflict, the electric power industry was managed by the China Development Company under the financial support of the East Asia Electric Power Development Corporation (a financing order set up by leading power interests in Japan). It is reported that negotiations are under way for transfer of the East Asia Electric Power Development Corporation's shares in various North China power firms, thereby placing the industry entirely under the unified control of the N.C.D. Corporation. Moreover, plans are being studied for development of power plants on the Yellow River, the Yungtingho and the Luanho.

Grouped Into 7 Blocs

Coal mines are grouped into seven blocs—Poshan, Chunghsing, Tsinghsing, Tzehsien, Taiyuan, Tatung and Tahmenkou—to be exploited respectively by different subsidiary firms. In 1940 the Tatung and Tsinghsing colliery companies were incorporated and, as already referred to, the other mines, still under military management, are actually operated by the associations mentioned in the foregoing (one half of their capital subscribed by the N.C.D. Corporation and the other half by Japanese coal interests). In order to distribute coal available from these and other minor collieries, two organs are brought into being—the North China Coal Sales Company and the Mengchiang Mineral Products Sales Company (the latter dealing in iron and other minerals as well).

The Lungyen Iron Mine is exploited under Sino-Japanese management by the Lungyen Iron Company. The Chinlingchen Iron Mine in Shantung Province is to be developed by the Lu Tah & Company (a subsidiary of the Shantung Mining Company) in cooperation with the Nippon Steel Tubing Company. Iron mines in Shansi Province are tapped by the Shansi Iron Foundry (an association organized by the N.C.D. Corporation and the Okura Mining Company).

In the April-September period this year profits increased tangibly for all the subsidiaries of the N.C.D. Corporation with the only exception of the North China Gold Company. In all probability the North China Traffic, Tatsung Colliery, Tsinghsing Colliery, Mengchiang Mineral Products Sales and Lungyen Iron Mining companies will be able to pay some dividends in the current business year (ending with March, 1942).

Under the projected second five-year program for economic development of North China (to be enforced from next year), priorities will be given to the heavy industries. Three or four iron foundries are to be constructed, according to newspaper reports. It is also reported that the Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Company is planning to establish a gigantic nitrogen fixing plant somewhere in North China in cooperation with the N.C.D. Corporation.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up	60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits	90,284,061

(September, 1941)

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BANKS IN SHANGHAI RESUME OPERATIONS

Fifth Day Since Outbreak of Hostilities Finds 'Business as Usual'

Banking institutions in Shanghai resumed business Tuesday, five days after the advance of the Japanese Army forces into the International Settlement following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, says a special dispatch to the Yomiuri. American and British as well as Chungking banks, however, remain closed.

Hitherto Shanghai money institutions had been divided into two groups; namely, foreign banks in the International Settlement and Chinese banks. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had virtually controlled the banks in the Settlement, while Chinese banks had been placed under the control of four Chungking-operated banks; namely, the Bank of China, Central Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China.

With the International Settlement in the hands of the Japanese, British, American and Chungking banks virtually disappeared from the money market in Shanghai. The Yokohama Specie Bank is expected to take the place of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, while the Central Reserve Bank of China will assume control of all Chinese banks in Shanghai. The early recovery of the money market in Shanghai will facilitate the smooth flow of commodities into the International Settlement.

To Stabilize Scrip

Meanwhile representatives of Japanese authorities in Shanghai met Tuesday in order to discuss measures to stabilize the Japanese Army scrip in view of the increased importance of the Army notes owing to the new development in the city. As a result of this meeting, it has been decided that the exchange between the Army scrip and fapi would be resumed in the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank and Sumitomo Bank.

The transaction in over ¥1,000 of Army scrips, however, will need the approval of the Japanese financial commissioners in China. The quotation of 100 Chungking dollars was fixed at ¥25, selling, and ¥25⅛, buying price.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL	¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	¥ 77,600,000

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DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up	¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund	¥144,650,000

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1941

Our Pacific Position

It is of timely interest to note how Captain Acworth, of the British navy, in his book "Sea Force and the Next War," 1934, dealt with the possibility of an Anglo-Japanese war. The situation he predicted as certain upon such a war's outbreak now appears remarkably accurate in the light of what has been taking place in the Pacific area since December 8.

In the event of hostilities breaking out between Japan and Britain, observes the British navy writer, Britain would be unable to cope with the Japanese Army and Navy, well equipped and well disciplined and of high morale. This conclusion he draws by a careful survey of conditions under which Britain would be obliged to fight. First, it would take two months before the British fleet could be transferred from the Atlantic to East Asia waters. In the meantime Japan would capture Hongkong. This situation would compel the British navy to engage the Japanese sea force in the North China sea some 2,000 miles from the base at Singapore. In other words, the British navy would have to fight under extremely adverse conditions.

Captain Acworth has been dubbed pro-Japanese by some British critics and his views discounted for the selfsame reason. But none could accuse Hectar Bywater, another British writer of international fame, of being pro-Japanese. And what he wrote in 1934 on the condition of East Asia in the introduction to his well-known book, "Sea Force on the Pacific." Japanese leaders, he said, openly declared that in the event of a war breaking out in the Pacific neither Britain nor the United States would be able to protect their Pacific territories by armed forces. These Japanese, the British writer remarked, labored only under a fantastic illusion, but almost in the same breath he had to admit the inferiority of Britain's naval position in the east.

Taking the hypothetic case of Britain alone fighting Japan, Bywater says, the former's navy is admittedly not so potent as to make all British interests in the Pacific immune from attacks. But the British navy stands against the background of the colossal power of the great invincible Empire. The event of any great war would never be decided in a week, or in a month, or even in a year. The British Empire might be defeated on the Pacific, but its defeat there would not decide the main issue. The lion would indeed become formidable enough when he has been wounded and aroused into fury. This was shown to the whole world in 1914-18.

These two British writers on naval subjects take different positions regarding the Pacific war. But they agree in drawing the conclusion that in the event of a war in East Asia Britain would not be able to dispatch enough forces to guard its interests in that part of the world. In this point their predictions have proved true, as shown by the Pacific situation that has developed since this war began.

It should be noted in the same connection that the late Bywater's book was written in 1934. It is quite possible that he foresaw an Anglo-German war even as early as then. But he could not have imagined the war would take such a course as it has actually done. He could never imagine a Britain without a single ally on the continent, battered and crippled, and thrown back on its own defense. But this Britain now labors under the fantastic illusion of the history of 1914-18 repeating itself. The victory which Britain has the wishful thought of self-repetition was not won by Britain alone. It had allies in Japan in the east and in France and later in the United States in the west. Japan helped its European ally not only in Asia but even by going as far afield as the Mediterranean.

The present situation is fundamentally different. Britain can depend only on the support and aid of the United States. And if the United States was expected, in the event of war with Japan, to rush aid to Britain across the Pacific, this British hope was shattered in no time under Japanese fire. Within a week after the war's outbreak the United States' bases in the Pacific became valueless.

The chance of the United States recovering its lost Pacific bases seems extremely remote. It is doubtful if the United States has the courage or the power to cross the Pacific and assail Japan. Even farther from its mind must be any thought of dispatching an expedition to the Asiatic mainland and driving off the Japanese forces. The only weapon left in the armory of the United States is the economic pressure which has been applied to Japan and a number of countries. But even this favorite weapon or tactics of American origin has become impotent because of Japan's advance into the south.

Japan's position regarding the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere became many times stronger in consequence of its alliance with Thailand. The sphere now includes material resources in both French Indo-China and Thailand. Japan's position is further to be strengthened by the capture of Malaya which already seems a question of weeks. The addition of these countries to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere means so much addition or accretion of supply sources of strategic materials and foodstuffs for Japan. With all these resources within reach, by conquest in one direction and by friendly arrangements in the other, Japan, instead of suffering from material shortages, will turn to development of those material resources. Their development will mean so much addition to its economic power. When Japan can fight on one side and can go on extending its material supplies on the other, there should be no question about its ability to meet and endure any sort of long term war.

What is remarkable about this prospect is that there is so little of speculation about it. This prospect has unfolded in the light of the actual development of the Pacific situation. Seven years after the late Hectar Bywater wrote his book on sea power in the Pacific, the situation over this sea has undergone a complete and fundamental change. The whole Asiatic situation itself has undergone no less changes. The Bywater version of the Pacific situation in 1934 has been revised by the Japanese Navy.

'Black Light' Reveals Cancer

Ultra-violet rays have shown Yale University School of Medicine investigators a possible connection between a mysterious fluorescence of tear glands and susceptibility to cancer. Placing the Harderian glands of mice, which correspond to the lachrymal or tear glands of human beings, under a "black light" lamp that produces ultra-violet rays, they found that these organs of cancer-susceptible mice gave off a remarkable red glow. Those from strains of mice resistant to the disease, through generations of breeding, remained colorless.

Leonell C. Strong, research associate in anatomy, was examining mice for enzyme activity with Frank H. J. Figge, associate professor of anatomy at the University of Maryland Medical School and Rockefeller Foundation fellow at Yale, when they discovered fluorescence under ultra-violet light.

Immediately pursuing this new line of investigation, they tested more than two hundred and fifty-nine cancer-susceptible mice and a large number of animals resistant to the ailment. They found that the Harderian glands of mice of the cancerous strain remained consistently bright red in color under the "black light." The mice of a cancer-free line of descent remained practically unchanged in color, except at certain periods of early sexual maturity.

The chemical in the Harderian gland which is indicated by red fluorescence is known as porphyrin, a constituent of hemoglobin in the bloodstream in animals and of chlorophyll in plants. It is believed to be present in all living organisms and is a part of such fundamental respiratory enzymes as cytochrome, catalase and others. Very little is definitely known about the role of porphyrin in the physiology of the organism.

Study of the relationship between fluorescence and cancer is continuing at the medical school with the aid of grants from the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research—which finances cancer investigations—and the Anna Fuller Fund.

Peejins!

A court official, after explaining the history of the American Flag to a group of aliens seeking citizenship papers asked one of them:

"Tell me—what flies over the city hall?"

The alien blinked a minute.

"Peejins!"

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Premier Tojo in Limelight

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

It is a point of deep statesmanly sagacity in the high politics of wartime Japan that the immediate role of national leadership has been given to General Tojo, War Minister in the last Konoye Cabinet. That this new Cabinet was going to tackle the American imbroglio had been fully foreknown. It has proved, as we can all see, a salutary weight to effect perfect poise and balance as between the two great arms of the Imperial power mobilized for the greatest task ever undertaken.

When the country was merely handling the Manchurian or China affair, the main burdens of which devolved on the Military shoulders, the honor of formal leadership was vested in a civil or naval Premier, but as the stage has revolved, revealing a new drama in which the Navy plays the title role, it graciously begs the Army to step up and take the honorable chair. Thus it has demonstrated the sense of mutual self-restraint, each pleased to wait upon the other and both acting in sweet cooperation as the two faithful handmaidens of the Imperial command.

More Lions to Kill

Such spirit of mutul self-effacement and mutual reverence—and it is the key to victory in any campaign—should also characterize the relations binding all other branches of national endeavor from agricultural labor to publicity activities. To speak in more concrete terms, there should be the same bond of mutual esteem and understanding between Military and people, between Government and Diet, between the so-called "upper and lower" classes, between news censors and news writers, between news writers and news readers.

News writers may put their trust and confidence in the intelligence of news readers. The latter are more sensible often than the former are apt to give them credit for. Whenever we get good news, say, an unexpected victory—there is no such thing as expected victory, for a victory, when fully expected, is no true victory—we know some price has been paid or will have to be paid, and we want to know what it was or is likely to be, even the worst. No Japanese will want cheap success; for nothing will be dearer than success, so called, cheaply won. We know also that victory must be very dearly bought sometimes, or even that it must be given up for a greater reward to be scored by and by. Japanese people have already shown enough tact and sense to prove their trustworthiness.

Some news writers who include radio broadcasters seem either to underestimate the readers' mentality or themselves unfit for the particular themes assigned to them. When, for instance, the flush of victorious report has passed, giving place to sober reflections on the sacrifices which must have been made, and to the prayerful mood in which we think of the brave heroes dead, and we are greeted with bumptious orators calling upon us in hysterical tones to rejoice and be glad and so on, we feel tempted to wonder if they are not those whose heads have gone queer over the wonderful news. We don't want such belated provincialism or fulsome tautology. Then there is a type of commentators who in their eagerness to do justice to the valor of Japanese arms, too much belittle the enemy strength, which oftener than has the opposite effect to that they seek to produce. If the enemy is so miserably futile or laughably weak, where is the credit of those who have defeated him? Spectacular as are the wonders already accomplished there are many more miracles we must work before we shall have reached our journey's end.

Save Nerves

What we want is straight news and expert commentary thereon that we may view the march of events in right perspective. We don't want amateur imbecilities and rigmarole repeated every hour which is simply waste of time, energy and nerves. With what throbbings of heart and surge of pariotic blood does everyone hear or read for the first time the victorious issue of any battle! But if the same story is repeated again and again and commented on morning, afternoon and night by every new-made orator, what is likely to be the result! It must have a disturning effect on the nerves.

Coolness of head or equanimity of temper is something essential to the efficiency of whatever work one does. To be on the edge of one's nerves always, even for joyous tidings, is to wear away one's soul. It is up to the authorities to see to it that the people are correctly, intelligently and soberly informed of what goes on without too much sensationalism or "stuffing" which often wreckes its own purpose.

A Man of People

We are all glad that Premier Tojo has shown himself to be more of a man of the people than any of his predecessors, as prove his frequent appearances among the populace. To see Tojo San caught in the thick of a crowd, immovable in a surge of enthusiastic people eager to pay the homage of appreciation, pushing and elbowing and tumbling over one another, amid a deafening chorus of banzai, is a heartening picture indeed. What a contrast between such a spectacle and that of President Roosevelt, sneaking down the corridors of his official residence lined with a perfect fence of police and soldiery, with the whole vicinity of the White House and the main roads leading thereto strictly guarded by armed forces. It seems as if a democratic President and a "military dictator" so called had exchanged their roles for this once. War makes many a strange revelation unsuspected in peacetime not only in the battlefield but in the home lines.

Cooperative Wife

Wife (after dinner party): "Your business partner laughed when I spoke to the waiter in French—but the joke was on him."

Husband: "How was that?"

"I told the waiter to give him the check."

FRANCE FACES 3RD COLD SEASON; FOOD SITUATION IS BETTER OFF

Vichy Assures Bread and Potato Supplies Ample but Warns 'Black Market' Buyers, Sellers

VICHY—France is facing its third winter of war and the second winter after its debacle in a somewhat better food situation than was the case a year ago. The wheat crop last summer was fairly good and the difficult gap between last year's supply and the new harvest has been bridged successfully.

Farmers responded loyally to an appeal by Marshal Henri Petain and tilled the soil this year more intensively than ever. Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, has assured the nation that its bread and potato supplies this winter are ample. From the viewpoint of food France is better off than a number of European countries; certainly better than Spain or Belgium.

Nevertheless, the winter is bound to be difficult. France suffers from the blockade. It is cut off from the outside world, and even communication with its colonies is uncertain.

Shortage of Fuel

The means of transportation are reduce to a minimum because of the shortage of gasoline and coal. Herds of cattle have been decimated.

More than 1,500,000 young men, the majority of them farm workers, are in camps with the result that farm productive capacity is seriously crippled. Fertilizers essential to the soil cannot be imported.

It is no exaggeration to say that keeping French people from going hungry is the most important immediate problem confronting the Petain Government.

It is fortunate in this crisis that France has in Caziot one of the ablest ministers in the Petain Cabinet. He is a "farmer" and has first-hand knowledge of farming conditions. Twenty years ago he published on the morrow of France's World War victory a book predicting disaster for his country unless the trend from the country to the cities that was emptying rural regions was reversed. He and Paul Charbin, Secretary General of the Food Supply in recent speeches have exposed the full gravity of the food situation to their compatriots.

Seriousness of Food Crisis

In a broadcast Charbin informed the farmers that they must realize "that the city folk underfed their children and notably the new born were below weight and the workers were not receiving in calories an equivalent to their exertions." The Secretary General said the Government was going to buy the nation's entire supply of potatoes and hoard them for use this winter. The farmers would be obliged to sell their produce to the peasants cooperative associations if one existed in their region, and, if not, to the local mayor. If this system gave good results, Charbin promised there would be no requisitioning by the Government. In his speech, Caziot also stressed the seriousness of the food crisis, pointing out that France normally consumed 1,700,000 tons of meat yearly.

Its present stock, however, amounted on paper only to 800,000 tons, or less than half the prewar normal consumption. Actually, the Minister said, the supply was even below this figure, owing to the lack of fodder for cattle. In August, the amount of meat available for distribution was below estimates. Consequently, the Government was looking to the potato supply to compensate for the meat shortage.

With respect to potatoes France is far better off than it was last winter when this vegetable seldom figured on menus in restaurants where it generally was replaced by macaroni or spaghetti. France is a liberty loving country where laisse faire principles still are esteemed and consequently both Caziot and Charbin found it necessary to justify the Government's interference in the freedom of producers to dispose of their goods on the ground of the superior needs of the community.

The existence of the notorious "black market" is proof of the need for interference. This illegal underground commerce constitutes today the most dangerous enemy of the Government in its endeavors to assure the equitable distribution of the nation's limited food reserves. Tempted by the fancy prices offered by the rich, many a farmer is deliberately holding produce from the market, selling it clandestinely at far higher than legal prices.

Sometimes the black market employs gangster methods, as for example the recent attack of an armed band on a sugar warehouse in Marseilles. Some imaginative dealers also attempted to evade scrutiny by the authorities by transporting their foodstuffs in a hearse.

Vegetables Hard to Obtain

But the outstanding grievance of the mass of the French people today is that while the rich can get all they want if they are willing to pay for it, the householders in the lower and even the middle classes find the public markets are bare or meagerly provided, as happened in Vichy when even in midsummer fresh vegetables were difficult to obtain.

The Government is aware of the widespread discontent on the subject of the "black market." Caziot in a recent speech scathingly denounced it. But, owing to the high profits involved, this illicit traffic is not easily suppressed. A special summary tribunal was set up last summer by the Government—one in a section of Paris; the other in Gannat in the unoccupied zone—to deal with such offenses. A number of food speculators and food dealers were sent to concentration camps.

It probably will continue until the Government begins to punish buyers as well as sellers. After all, the source of the evil is not the petty restaurant keeper who sells his goods at exorbitant prices but the wealthy client who does not hesitate to satisfy his hunger at the expense of less fortunate countrymen.

'Summary Sanctions'

The policy of striking buyers as well as sellers in the "black market" is recommended by the fourth committee of the National Council sitting at Vichy. It recommended to Marshal Petain that "summary sanctions" should be taken against these unpatriotic purchases.

Explaining the committee's decision, Georges Claude, a member, told the press: "It is an injustice to attack only the dealers in this deplorable traffic when the buyers are more guilty. For if there are no buyers, there would be no sellers, and it is altogether too disgraceful that the rich revel in superfluity while the poor are dying of hunger."

Swiss Still Observe Ancient Alps' Rite

VISSOIE, Switzerland.—The inhabitants of the Val d'Anniviers in the Valais are devoted to their ancient traditions, including the annual offering of "Les Premices des Alps," or the parish priest of Vissoie. In reality the "fruits" are cheeses made by the dairymen of this beautiful valley.

Each spring, as soon as the weather permits, these dairymen leave with their herds for the lofty Alpine pastures, and during the summer the priest must travel from pasture to pasture on the high mountain slopes to read mass and administer the sacraments to his scattered congregation. As recompense for his strenuous work the dairymen agreed long ago to reserve for the priest all the milk yielded by their herds on the third day after their arrival in the summer pastures.

Instead of storing the fluid milk, from which the cream is not removed, it is made into cheeses, and their presentation to the priest in August is made the occasion for a colorful ceremony and festival.

The valley's justice of the peace, his assistant and a recorder examine the cheeses that are brought in, counting, weighing and displaying them. Then everybody attends mass.

The masters of these Alpine pastures, 15 in number, march in procession, each with his gift under the arm. At the head of the procession walks the master of Alp Zatelet-Praz, which produces the largest cheese, weighing about eighty pounds. The other dairymen follow according to their rank, the procession ending with the master of Alp Ponchette, which furnishes a cheese weighing only about eight pounds.

After the church ceremony the procession proceeds into the courtyard of the parsonage, where all the parishioners feast on various foods and home made "glacier wine."

'Empty' Pocket

As Tommy was putting on a coat which had been cut down from his father's overcoat, he began to grumble.

"What's the matter?" asked his father.

"Why," said Tommy, "this pocket's got no bottom to it."

"That's not a pocket," said his father; "that's a buttonhole."

Round About

"Hello, is this the fire department?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Where's the nearest firebox—I want to turn in an alarm."

Production, Export of Salt

Brazil is today the tenth largest producer of salt in the world, although in 1925 imports of this product were quite large, internal production having reached in that year, only 281,100 tons, too small an amount to meet home consumption. Five years later, in 1930 Brazilian output increased to 333,800 with the result that imports fell from 126,000 to 48,600 tons.

Today, according to data published by the Ministry of Agriculture, production reaches approximately 500,000 tons. Last year, imports of fine salt amounted to only 30 tons, valued at 53 contos, although national refined salt is as good as any foreign product. As noted, imports diminish every year. Besides, Brazil now exports this indispensable product to Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Chile. Shipments during 1940 reached 433 tons.

To the Point

Tourist: "Do many strangers settle around here?"

Tourist Home Proprietor: "They all settle. An' them without no more baggage than you have got have to settle in advance."

Lack of 'Acid of Life' Blamed for Strange New Disease Which Afflicts British Army

Lack of pantothenic acid, known as the "acid of life," was tentatively blamed by Dr. G. C. Supplee for appearance of a strange new disease which he said had afflicted British soldiers.

Dr. Supplee, director of the Borden Company's laboratories at Bainbridge, N. Y., told the American Chemical Society in a research report that soldiers with this new ailment suffer fatigue spells, breathlessness and disturbances of heartbeat.

He expressed the belief it was attributable to lack of pantothenic acid, the little understood fifth member of the vitamin B complex.

Called the acid of life because it is found in all tissues and so far has been found essential to all forms of life, pantothenic acid was isolated eight years ago by Dr. R. J. Williams of Oregon State College and has been recognized as a vitamin for the past three years.

Principal sources of the vitamin are yeast, molasses, rice hulls and liver.

Science hasn't discovered how the vitamin acts on tissues it serves, but Dr. Supplee, working with two associates, Dr. R. C. Bender and Dr. O. J. Kahlenberg, claim to have discovered a direct relation between pantothenic acid and the important secretion of cortical hormones from the adrenal glands.

What made them think the British soldiers were not getting enough of this acid of life was the results of recent experiments on animals in this country. The animals suffered similar symptoms.

Dr. Supplee said animals deprived of pantothenic acid suffered serious damage to the cortical, or outer layer, of their adrenal glands. This, in turn, caused discharge of blood, a wasting away of tissues, and finally death of the tissues from loss of blood supply.

Even more important: Muscle tissues and abdominal cavities dehydrated, or dried out. Sometimes they would just drop dead without any indication of impending collapse.

Dr. Supplee said these results constituted "striking prima facie evidence" that pantothenic acid deficiency caused impairment or cessation of cortical hormone secretions.

REICH U-BOATS ACTIVE IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Italian Navy Succeeds to Close Suez-Gibraltar Route

Militarische Korrespondenz
aus Deutschland

Britain's strategy in North Africa does not aim at territorial gains, nor at the conquest of towns, harbors and bases. Its real objective is the reestablishment of British control over the Mediterranean which has been abolished by the Italians, and the security of the route from the Near East via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean to the British Isles. This fight for the Mediterranean was forced upon the British by the German naval warfare, for Britain's losses in the battle of the Atlantic leave it no longer in a position to use the route around South Africa which is three times longer.

In addition to this consideration, it must be pointed out that the British Navy has been exposed to the wear and tear of two years' convoy duty. So many cruisers, destroyers and corvettes, which were to protect the convoys against the German submarines and airplanes, have already been lost. Battleships and heavy cruisers also had to be placed on convoy duty which wears them out more quickly, and naturally work on them requires more time than on the smaller units. British dockyards are full of damaged naval and merchant vessels and more than 40 units, from the battleship down to the corvette, are in American docks.

Measures Interfered

The situation created by the battle of the Atlantic became finally so unbearable for Great Britain that the British Government felt obliged to try a forceful opening of the short route through the Mediterranean, blocked by the Axis Powers. Their first measures already were interferred with by the torpedoes of German submarines which sank the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal in the Western Mediterranean and damaged the Battleship Malaya and some smaller units so seriously that they will be out of commission for some time to come.

Shortly afterward another British battleship was hit by the torpedoes of a submarine to the north of Sidi Barrani, while another heavy British unit was severely damaged by air torpedoes. Then a British cruiser of the Dragon class was sunk on convoy duty in the Atlantic, and a British destroyer sunk off Sollum. German submarines, in cooperation with the Italian Navy, have thus extended the sphere of their activity to the Eastern Mediterranean, where they reinforce the sea and land front of the Axis Powers.

During the first World War German submarines destroyed roughly 3½ million tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean. The first German submarine was sent on the long trip into the Mediterranean in May, 1915 from Wilhelmshaven. It was to interfere with the British offensive against the Dardanelles.

Two Battleships Sunk

On May 25, 1915, the submarine U 21 under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Hersing sank the British battleship Triumph before the Dardanelles and two days later the battleship Majestic, whereupon the British and their Allies gave up their efforts to break through the Dardanelles.

Great Britain's prospects in the Mediterranean are still less favorable today than they were in the World War. The Italian Navy is considered as a strong opponent by the British. The chief commander of the British naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, Admiral Cunningham, has called it a mistake to underestimate the Italian Navy.

In cooperation with the German air force it had succeeded in almost completely closing the route from the Suez Canal to Gibraltar. German submarines are now again in the Mediterranean. Their first actions already caused a serious weakening of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean and hampered Britain's efforts to reestablish a short line of communications with the Near East and its vitally important resources of oil and raw materials.

Hermit

Should you the depth of mercy sound
And find it far from deep,
Or seeking blest forgetfulness
You find it not in sleep;
Or if you should to wisdom flee
And find it not so wise,
So fain would force Nirvana's veil,
Forsaking earthly ties—
Then lift the cup to your wan lips
And drink to silence wooed
Midst mystic clouds and distant hills
In voiceless solitude.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

More than 100 specimens of old cloisonne including several pieces of rare design representing the fashion of ancient days are being displayed at the J. Ando and Company store on the Tor Road, Kobe. The exhibit will continue through Saturday of this week. The articles are also for sale at moderate prices.

The Society of Indian Residents in Japan, the headquarters of which are in Kobe, has sent a letter of congratulation to Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada for the splendid victories of the Japanese Navy.

Mr. Willy Seiler, a German painter, will hold an exhibition of his own paintings at the Kojunsha Gallery, Ginza, for three days beginning today and continuing through Friday.

All members of the Gikyokuza, modern school dramatic company, will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, this evening when they will present two plays new to the local stage. They are "Inkyoji ni Hitobito," People at the Inkyoji Temple, by Sanshiro Hokkai, and "Yoshikiri," An Oriole, by Taro Yamaguchi.

The Thrift Shop, between Roppongi tram stop and the Hill Pharmacy, wishes to announce that envelopes for the articles sold at the last bazaar are now ready, and request that they be called for at the earliest possible date.

A scientific lecture meeting will be held for students of the Law Department of Nippon University on December 28 from 10 a.m. at the Law and Literature Department Hall of the University, Misaki-cho, Kudan-ku.

"Peer Gynt", a Japanese ballet based on the famous story by Henrik Ibsen, in a Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, will be staged at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. today and Thursday, by Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Theater Company. The music arranged from Grieg's original composition by Goro Sudo, will be directed by Akira Suzuki. Participating in the presentations are the Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; the Tokyo Vocal Mixed Chorus directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa with the assistance of Kenji Shimoyakawa; Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; Hideo Yoshida, and Misao Suga, singers. Stage and costume designs are by Sakae Komatsu.

Alumni of the Teikoku Higher Music School, who have organized the Dokyo Society, are offering their first joint recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m. today. The program includes Polonaise, from Thomas' opera, "Mignon", sung by Miss Takae Fujiwara, soprano; "Erl-Koenig", by Liszt-Schubert, played by Katsuhiko Yasui, piano; Musette's Waltz, from Puccini's opera, "La Boheme", and a Japanese song by Koscak Yamada, sung by Miss Etsuko Jimbo, soprano; selections by Faure and Bruch, played by Yoshio Nakazawa, cello; Japanese Suite for String Quartet, composed by Masujiro Baba, played by a string quartet led by Tokuichi Matsumura, first violin; chorus selections by Beethoven and Mozart, performed by the Teikoku Higher Music School Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Professor Shuichi Tsugawa; Japanese songs by Ichiro Hosotani, sung by Kanya Inoue, tenor; Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata in F minor, played by Koji Nakahara, piano; violin selections, played by Tokuichi Matsumura, and Italian vocal selections, sung by Miss Keiko Inoue, soprano.

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, newly appointed German Ambassador to Nanking, arrived in Tokyo Monday en route to Nanking. It is recalled that Dr. Stahmer was instrumental in the signing of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27 last year. This is his third visit to Japan.

Under the auspices of the Tohokai, a lecture meeting titled "How Should the People Fight?" will be held at the Kokugikan, Ryogoku, 1 p.m. today. Lectures will be given by Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, and Seigo Nakano, president of the Tohokai.

The Noma Prize, established in accordance with the last will of the late Seiji Noma, former President of the Hochi Shimbun and the Kodansha magazine publishing company, will be distributed for the first time in a ceremony, 10:30 a.m. today, at the Kodansha head office, Otowa, Koishikawa-ku.

Hideki Yukawa, doctor of natural science, will be awarded the Noma Science Award of ¥10,000; Yukihiko Yasuda, painter and member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, the Noma Fine Arts Award of ¥10,000; Tora Sasamoto, Tsunehisa Sakurada, Takesuke Akagawa, and Seika Mayama the Noma Literary Award of ¥1,000 each, and Iyoe Saito, illustrative artist, the Noma Illustrative Art Award of ¥1,000.

Miss Takiko Omura, violinist, daughter of Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, will appear as the soloist on the program of the Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary at the Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m. Tuesday, December 23, filling the vacancy created through Noboru Toyomasu's sudden inability to participate in the concert.

The young violinist, who returned to Japan only last August after five years spent studying music in New York, will play Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 5, in A major. The concert will be given by Professor Klaus Pringsheim directing the Tokyo String Orchestra.

The last performance of the current production by the Giyoku Theatrical Company at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, will be held 6 p.m. today. "Yoshikiri," a play in three acts, five scenes, by Taro Yamaguchi, is in the main number on the program.

Captain Kenji Takeda will speak over the national radio program, 8 p.m. today, on The Military Situation in Malaya.

An address by Vice-Admiral Viscount Nagao Ogasawara will be broadcast over the national radio program, 9 a.m. today.

The Seio Brass Band, conducted by Junji Tsuji, will play Japanese marches and other popular selections, 12:05 p.m. today, over the national radio program.

Kiichi Sakatani, son and heir of the late Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani has succeeded to his father's rank and title, it was officially announced Monday.

Second Place

The touring company had never been of the best, and when they reached the stage of playing to the family of the man who owned the little country theater, and found that they left at the end of the first act, it was decided to break up.

Two of the actors set out to work their way back to London.

They were lucky enough to get a passage on a barge, and when passing through a lock they overheard this conversation:

"What you got on board this trip, Jim,"

"Load of fertilizer and a couple of actors, Bert."

The two actors looked at each other in silence, and sighed deeply.

"Cyril," said one, "shall we never top the bill?"

Faster Steel-Scale Removal

The process by which the Inland Steel Company has speeded the removal of scale from continuous-roll strip steel was revealed by H. W. Neblett. The ordinary method is to run the strip steel through a sulphuric acid bath. The acid attacks the iron oxide that forms the scale, leaving bright metal surfaces. In the new process, electrolytic artion is used. Carbon electrodes are placed at either side of the moving strips and alternating current flows between them. Some of the current is diverted through the steel, causing hydrogen-gas bubbles to form on the metal surface below the scale and hastening the scale separation.

Hence the Many Caves

The guide had been answering the tourist's questions for half an hour, and his patience was exhausted.

"How were the caves formed?" she asked.

"I wasn't alive then, madam," he replied, "but the story goes that a Scotsman dropped a sixpence down a rabbit hole."

Foam Flowers

With Spring wrapped in her chrysalis,
Warmed only by the holly berry,
By chart and calendar this is
An icy day of February.
But watching waves that effloresce
In hours of sunshine, hours of shadow,
The ocean in her loveliness,
Rivals—year long—an April meadow.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "America's Oriental Invasion" by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kanji Kato: Patriotic Poem Recital by Toku Yamamura.
8:00 News: Music.
9:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Talk by Vice-Admiral Count Chosei Ogasawara.
10:00 News: Juvenile hour; March Songs.
11:30 National School Hour: Talk on "Landing in Presence of the Enemy," by Lieutenant-Commander Tatsuharu Yamaguchi.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Biwa Play "Commander Hirose" (S. Iwaya) by Naganori Nishida: Seio Wind Music Band under the direction of Junji Tsuji; March "The Youngman," (T. Yamaguchi) and others.
1:00 Narration "The Girl and Wheat Heads," (S. Mori) by Shizue Natsukawa.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "The Extraordinary Diet Session, The War of Greater East Asia and War expenditure."
2:00 National school hour: Composition Announcements under the title of "The Impressions of That Very Day," by Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama prefectures national school pupils.
3:30 Radio exercise for workers.
4:00 National school teachers' hour:

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's hour: Little Nation's Poem "Prolongation of The War," by Tokyo Juvenile Theatrical Group members.
6:30 Talk on "Our Determination," by Seiju Yamazaki: (Music).
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 Calling Nation Series: Talk on "The War of Greater East Asia and marine transportation business," by Ken Terajima, Communication Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: "Malaya Situations," by Captain Kenji Takeda: War story telling by Teijo Ichiryusai.
9:00 News: Popular songs and piano solo by Taro Shoji (song), Hajime Wada (piano solo), Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Yoshiji Nagatsu: "The Song of the Submarine," (T. Yoneyama) and others.
10:00 Time: War Situation News.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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JAPANESE NAVY SHELLING MAUI, JOHNSTON ISLANDS; BRITISHERS IN MALAYA STARTING RETREAT

DIET SEEN SET TO COMPLETE ALL WORK AT SESSION TODAY; WAR RESOLUTION IS APPROVED

Whole-Hearted Support Of Government Evident In Legislature

MEMBERS WORK QUICKLY

Lower House Resolution for Completion of War Objective Unanimously Passed

All business of the 78th Imperial Diet session was scheduled to be completed today with the whole-hearted support of the representatives of the people to the Government to carry through the War of Greater East Asia.

The House of Representatives opened its plenary session at 10 a.m., when they approved the bill for the regulation of public opinion, assemblage, and publication. This bill was immediately referred to the House of Peers.

At the same time, the committee in charge of deliberations on the bill for the regulation of public opinion, assemblage and publication, opened its session, and approved it.

After the bill was unanimously approved, the House of Representatives introduced their resolution for completion of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. The resolution was approved with loud applause.

The members of the Upper House held themselves in readiness at 11 a.m. Immediately after the bill for the regulation of public opinion, assemblage and publication was sent in from the House of Representatives, the plenary session was held to introduce the bill. The bill was submitted to the committee session, and the plenary session adjourned.

The Upper House resumed its plenary session as soon as the committee completed its deliberations. They unanimously approved the bill for the regulation of public opinion, assemblage and publications, and the bill for the wartime assurance, the latter being examined at the committee session which was opened at 10 a.m.

Resolution Approved

The resolution of the Lower House for completion of the objective of the war, which was unanimously approved this morning in the plenary session, reads:

"It is a matter for the national inspiration that the Japanese Army and Navy, upon receiving the Imperial Rescript on the Promulgation of War with the United States and Britain, are surprising the world by their most brilliant successes in various battles.

"Now the control of the Pacific has fallen to the hand of the Japanese Empire, while the cooperation between Japan and its allies is being all the more strengthened.

"Although there may be some complications in the future of the war, there can be no more room for manipulations by the enemy.

"In obedience of the August Will of His Majesty the Emperor, the Japanese people should complete the objective of the war with close national unity and with full confidence of the Imperial Army and Navy."

War Leaders Grateful

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in the capacity as the War Minister, in his speech of thanks to the both Houses in connection with their resolution to express gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy, declared Tuesday that all the officers and men of the Army are doing their duty with the iron determination and the conviction for the final victory.

War Minister Tojo's speech in part is as follows:

"I feel grateful that you sent your resolution of thanks to the Army men

(Continued on Page 2)

Rift Reported Wider Between Degaullists And British in Syria

Domei

VICHY, December 16.—Reports of increasing tension between the de Gaullist and the British authorities in Syria were confirmed by official quarters here today. Dissension was said to have arisen when the British replaced de Gaullists in all important Syrian Government posts and placed others in minor positions. It is believed that General Georges Catroux, De Gaullist deputy in Syria, recently went to Cairo to prevent further incidents of this kind from occurring.

21 BRITISH WARSHIPS CLAIMED BY U-BOATS

German Submarine Warfare Intensified in Atlantic and Mediterranean

CRUISER SUNK OFF EGYPT

Axis Forces Continue to Rout Enemy on Eastern and African Battlefronts

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—German submarine activity against British shipping and naval forces in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean has become intensified, according to the official German News Agency which reported today that 21 British warships and a submarine were sunk during the first 12 days of December.

The High Command announced, meanwhile, that another British cruiser has been sunk by German submarines off Alexandria, Egypt.

Referring to fighting on the eastern front, the communique said Soviet forces suffered severe losses during local engagements.

Sebastopol, Walchow Hit

German aircraft yesterday launched heavy attacks against Sebastopol and the Wolchow district as well as against Soviet supply columns on the ice of Lake Ladoga, the communique said. Other formations of German, Stuka bombers were said to have blasted Soviet railway objectives, anti-aircraft positions and barracks along the Murmansk railway line.

In North Africa, renewed and bitter fighting took place yesterday to the west of Tobruk. German and Italian troops smashed strong British forces in fierce counter-attacks, the communique said.

A British bomber was shot down yesterday during a "weak raid" over the German bight and occupied territories, the communique said.

Axis Defends Positions

Domei

ROME, December 16.—Italian and German forces in North Africa, yesterday stubbornly defended their positions as British panzer and infantry units launched fierce attacks, the High Command announced today.

British tanks and motorcars were left smashed or burning on the battlefield, while among the numerous British prisoners captured, was a Brigadier-General, the communique said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Countries Clarified by Spokesman; Number of Japanese Nabbed in U.S. 1,500

Asked if a statement can be made in clarifying Japan's diplomatic relations with other countries, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, answered at the regular interview with foreign press correspondents this morning as follows:

"The following announcement includes official information received as well as unofficial information from reliable sources. The nations which have declared war on Japan are the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Haiti."

Following this announcement, Mr. Hori said: "Those countries which are supposed to have declared war on Japan are Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Santo Domingo." The spokesman added, however, that the information received about these countries is not from reliable sources.

In regard to Mexico, Mr. Hori said it is definite that it has several diplomatic relations with Japan. Egypt also, he said, has stopped diplomatic relations with Japan.

Questioned about Colombia and Equador, the spokesman said he did not know.

Regarding Belgium and Greece, Mr. Hori said, it seems as if they have, but there is nothing official and he cannot say anything definite.

Regarding six South American countries, namely Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, the spokesman said that these countries were taking the policy of recognizing the United States as a non-beligerent Power.

Mentioning Chungking, Mr. Hori said although no official declaration has been received, he thinks it is quite positive that it has declared war on Japan.

Asked about the number of American and British citizens who have been interned in Japan, Mr. Hori said it was announced by the Home Ministry that 270 had been interned, including those who have been arrested. The spokesman added, in reply to a question, that men over 45 and women and children are generally exempted from being interned.

Questioned if official information had been received regarding the number of Japanese interned in the United States, Mr. Hori said that the United States Government had announced that between 1,400 and 1,500 Japanese had been interned, but no official information had been received here.

Asked what country had taken over Japanese interests in enemy countries, Mr. Hori said that an announcement would be made later.

In reply to a previous question, the spokesman said that Japan had not taken over the French Concession in Shanghai and Tientsin, although some Gendarmes may have been dispatched.

TRIPARTITE GROUP MEETS IN GERMANY

Mixed Commission to Hold More Meetings to Plan Joint Strategy Against Britain

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—For the concrete execution of the Tripartite pact in view of the Pacific hostilities a Mixed Commission composed of delegates from Germany, Italy and Japan met in the German Foreign Office yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, it was disclosed today.

Upon the general policy arrived at yesterday, successive meetings of the Mixed Commission will be held hereafter to determine the most effective joint strategy for the overthrow of British-American power.

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, together with his staff of commissioners, represented Japan, while Colonel von

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH ATTEMPTING TO BOLSTER MORALE

Australia Wants More Planes, Own Soldiers to Protect Own Homeland

Domei

BERNE, December 16.—Confronted with a highly unfavorable military situation due to the disastrous attacks on the British Far Eastern fleet and its strongholds in the Pacific, the authorities in the British colonies in the Pacific are trying desperately to reorganize and to strengthen the morale of its military forces, according to a report received here from London today.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, speaking recently before the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, appealed to the people of India to forget internal disagreements at this time when Britain is faced with a critical situation, the report said.

Australia, the Marquis said, is making important changes in its high command, the report said.

Meantime, a report received here

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Possessions in Pacific Now Being Hammered by Sea Fleet

MALAY BRITISH DRIVEN BACK

Enemy Admit Positions Becoming Untenable as Japanese Forces Continue Concerted Drives—Olongapo Navy Base and Nichols Field In Philippines Again Raided

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—United States naval authorities today announced that Japanese warships for the last 24 hours, have been shelling the Island of Maui, Hawaii, and Johnston Island, 800 miles southwest of Honolulu, it was reported here from Washington today.

ROOSEVELT IS GIVEN UNLIMITED POWERS

To Reorganize Legislative Branch, to Institute Censorship, and Control Trade

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The United States Congress has passed a bill giving President Roosevelt authority to reorganize the legislative branch of the Federal Government, to institute censorship on all sending and receiving of radio broadcasts, and to control, limit or prohibit the United States or United States citizens from dealing in international trade, according to a Washington report received here today.

U.S. Expresses Satisfaction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—United States military quarters have expressed their satisfaction with the Mexican Government's decision to send re-enforcements to Lower California, it was reported here from Washington today.

In view of the extraordinary successes which have been achieved by Japan's armed might, the presence of Mexican troops in Lower California was said to have partially relieved the

(Continued on Page 2)

Withdrawal Admitted by British

Domei

SAIGON, December 17.—According to the B.B.C. broadcast received here this morning, the British forces in Malay front have started a wholesale retreat since yesterday.

The Japanese offensive in Malay front was severe and daring, their strategy was extremely subtle and their operations were so elusive, says the broadcast.

If British troops continue their useless resistance against such odds they are likely to get into difficulties, so they began yesterday a wholesale retreat, according to the same British broadcast which adds that the Kedah district on the western coast of Malay Peninsula has now fallen into the hands of Japanese forces.

Nichols Field Again Raided

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced as follows at 3:15 p.m., December 16:

The air force units of the Imperial Navy bombed three small size enemy warplanes at Nichols Airfield, the Philippines, on December 15 and set them afire. The units flew over the key air bases of enemy but found no sight of the enemy.

The submarines of the Imperial Navy in a certain area sank two large size enemy merchantman—one on December 10 and the other on December 14.

Olongapo Base Raided by Planes

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The United States High Command in the Philippines this morning announced Japanese warplanes, for the second time, have raided the U.S. naval base at Olongapo, in Subic Bay, a Manila dispatch received here today declares.

Effects of Borneo Attack Seen

The landing of the Imperial troops on British Borneo definitely marks the loss of another British foothold in East Asia, and its moral and material effects on the British would be more than could be described, said an observer.

Not only does British Borneo form with Singapore, which is proudly called the strongest fortress in the world, the fountainhead of all British oppressions in the Orient but is an important source of materials for British war preparations. It has an untold wealth in oil, rubber and other defense materials, and its seizure could not be set long aside from both military and economic viewpoints.

The presence of the Imperial troops in British Borneo will assuredly mean the loss of another vital link in the British chain of offensive scheme but it will have a grave moral consequence on Singapore.

Reich Press Lauds Borneo Attack

Domei

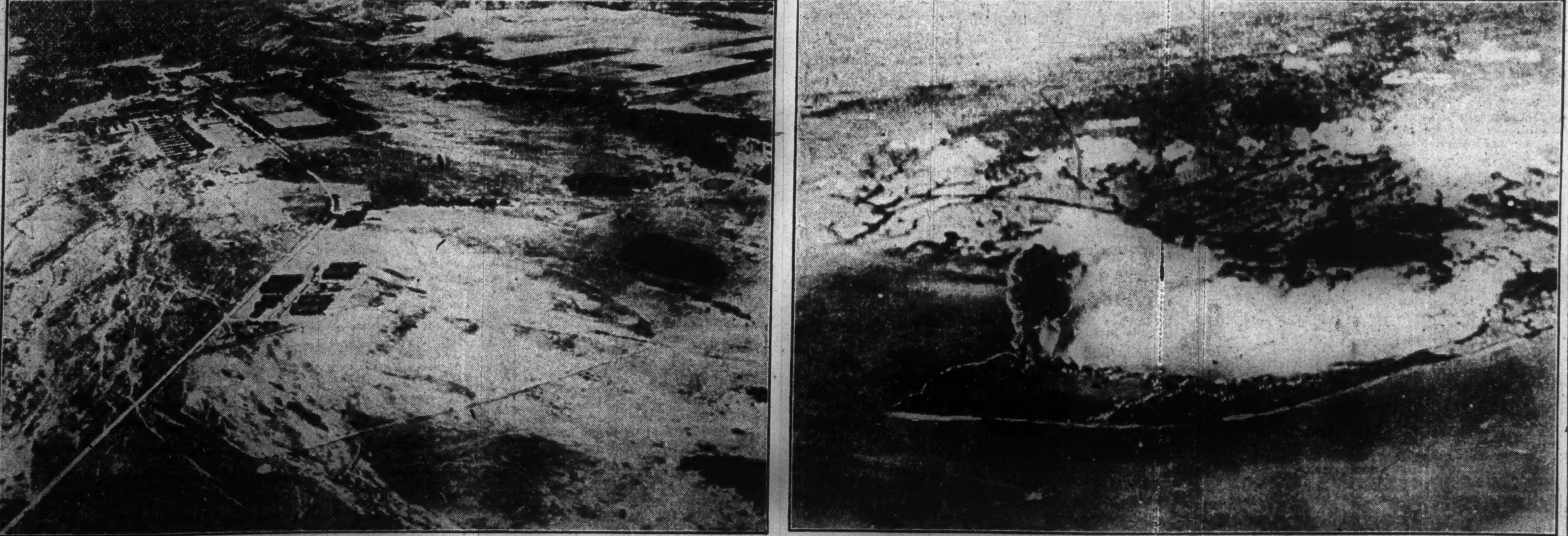
BERLIN, December 16.—The Japanese landing in Borneo has evoked the unrestrained admiration of the German people who have considered it as another evidence of Japanese strategy, following up the initiative which brought such amazing results in the first week of the war, the official German News Agency reported.

Meanwhile, vernaculars here today devoted many columns, discussion to the new Japanese success in southeastern Asia. Admiration by all classes of the German population toward the Imperial Japanese forces increases with every new report of Japanese victories, the report declared, adding, speeches before the Japanese Parliament have been reproduced in great detail.

Moreover, President Roosevelt's statements have been rejected strongly by the German press and explanations made by Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, have been treated with irony, the report stated.

"Languid affairs" is the term used by the Deutche Allgemeine Zeitung, in referring to the speeches of President Roosevelt, in which the menace to freedom and vital rights of mankind he speaks of come only from the imperialism of the American President to whom domination of western hemisphere is only a jumping board to his plans for world domination.

Targets of Japanese Air Force in Philippines



For the first time in the history of America's southern possession, the Philippine Islands are now in the midst of a terrific bombing and land attack by the Imperial Forces. All important bases and cities have felt the sting of Japan's blitz operations and now exist without hope in an atmosphere of confusion and terror. Shown below are two of the most important bases in the area that now have been transformed into a scene of destruction. Left: Clark Field, where wreckages of planes and destroyed hangars remain. (By courtesy of the War Ministry) Right: Cavite Navy Base being blasted by the Imperial Air Force on December 10. (Loaned by the Navy Ministry)

NEW LAW EFFECTS TO BE VERY STRICT

Home Minister's Permit Needed For Speeches, Publications, Meetings, Associations

The bill for a law to control speech, publications, meetings and associations, introduced and passed at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Tuesday, has many features as a wartime legislation, which, in the severity of its regulation, will be likened to the martial law.

The enforcement of the provisions of the proposed law will naturally invalidate a part of the Newspaper Law, the Peace Maintenance Police Law and the Publication Law, respectively, it is expected.

A striking feature of the law, as reported by Domei, is that the organization or reorganization of associations of politic and other public nature, will need the permit of the Home Minister to be given on application through prefectural governors or the chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

This new regulation, in contrast to the old one prescribed in the Peace Maintenance Police Law that the same matter only require the report from the promoters of the associations, is epoch-making in its intentions.

Thus it will be noted that under the new regulation the interested authorities could stop the organization of some associations, apparently inimical to the public peace, before it is realized. Under the current provisions, the authorities, even when they clearly know the dangerous nature of certain associations before they are organized, could only stop it after they are actually organized.

The new law, however, will bring no tightened surveillance over the affairs connected with election, organizations for education and similar objectives.

As to the penal rules in the proposed legislation, severe punitive regulations are found all along. Those who organized the associations of political nature without the official permit will be punished with one year's imprisonment with hard labor or fined up to ¥1,000. The promoters of the association of other public nature, when they introduce the organization without permit, will be imprisoned six months or less with hard labor, or fined up to ¥500.

Regarding the publication based on the Newspaper Law, the regulation heretofore effective that it will be allowed with reports to be made to the concerned authorities will be displaced by the permit to be given by the Home Minister. Those who want to have publications will be required to make a detailed report of their projects to prefectural governors or the chief of the Metropolitan Police Board. Then the reports will be sent in to the Home Minister who will permit the enterprises or not according to his discretion, it is further regulated in the bill.

21 British Warships Claimed By U-Boats

(Continued From Page 1)

British attacks against Bardia, Libya, also were said to have been repulsed yesterday.

Italian aircraft last night bombed British military objectives on Malta, the communique said.

Taranto and Brindisi, in South Italy, and Augusta, Sicily, were admitted to have been raided by British airplanes last night. Italian anti-aircraft artillery was said to have shot down three of the British bombers.

Pessimism Expressed

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Hopes for a rapid victory in North Africa must be abandoned because British mechanized division attacks have not been decisive, General Bernard Freyberg, Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand Forces in North Africa, has informed Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, it was reported here from London today.

Thai Cabinet Reshuffled

Domei

BANGKOK, December 16.—Moving to further strengthen the national structure of Thailand to meet the present difficult situation, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram yesterday took office concurrently as Defense and Foreign Ministers with Lieutenant-General Luang Promyodhi, former Defense Minister, and Nai Direk, former Foreign Minister, appointed to assist him as Vice-Defense and Vice-Foreign Ministers respectively, it was officially announced today.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

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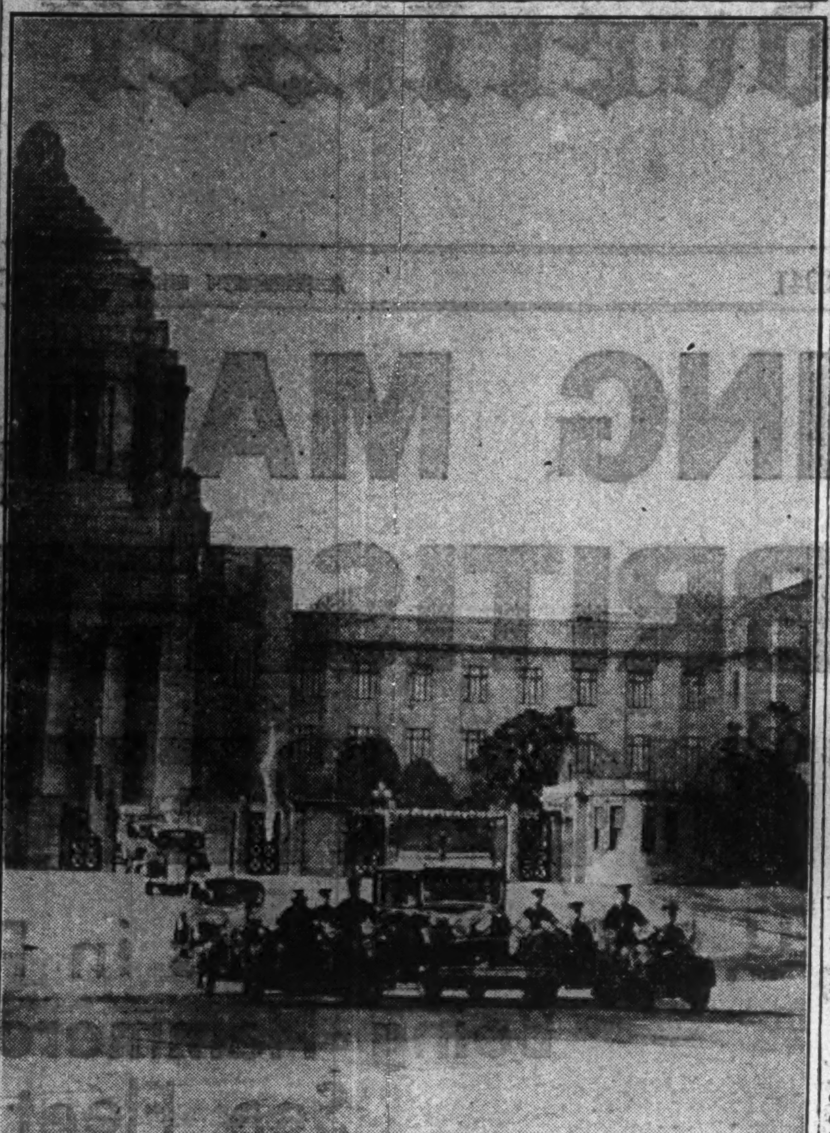
Imperial War Diet Honored



His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grace the opening of the 78th Emergency Diet in the Upper House, Tuesday when the Imperial Message calling on the nation to make utmost efforts was graciously delivered. Shown above is the Imperial cortege leaving the Diet Building following the ending of the official ceremonies.

News in Brief

Studies Malaria Source

A certain medical officer now taking active part on Hainan Island recently presented to the Nagoya Imperial University Medical Department a thesis for the degree of doctor—the result of his research on mosquitos on the island known as a medium of malaria fever, says a message reaching here from Nagoya. The medical officer who is reported to have been doing his utmost for wiping out malaria from the island has discovered three new species of mosquitos, adds the message.

News Centers Shift

As a result of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, news centers of the world are moving to neutral countries from those involved in the conflict, says a vernacular, adding that for the time being Buenos Aires in South America, Lisbon in Portugal and Stockholm in Sweden are leading centers where British and American news are obtainable and from where information is sent direct to Tokyo by wire or through Berlin or Rome. The day may not be far off when Latin American countries will succumb to the United States' pressure and one of the leading news centers, Buenos Aires lost, fears the paper.

War Observances at Nanking

To pray for victory of the Imperial Army and Navy in the current Greater East Asia War and at the same time, to celebrate the growth of revived Nanking, the Japanese residents and Imperial forces there assembled at the site selected for the construction of the Nanking Shrine on Sunday, December 13, which falls on the day when the Japanese forces made a triumphant entry into the Walled City of Nanking, says a special dispatch to the Osaka Asahi. Japanese residents there now number 13,000, adds the report.

Wide-Scale Warfare

Grandiose is the battle line of the Japanese Army and Navy which are fighting the Greater East Asia War over an area corresponding to one-third of the whole surface of the globe, says a vernacular, adding that the line covers the distance of about 20,000 kilometers, or 10 times longer than the German battleline on the European Continent. The distance consists of 3,390 kilometers on the continent extending from Paotow in North China to the French Indo-China border through Hankow and Kwantung, 3,800 kilometers extending in French Indo-China, Thailand and on the Malay Peninsula and 13,000 kilometers on the Pacific, adds the paper.

Tientsin Residents Pray

The Japanese residents numbering some 100,000 in Peking were no exception in praying for the complete victory of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Greater East Asia war, says a report reaching the Osaka Asahi, adding that they held a mass meeting recently.

Smoking Prevents Accidents

Because of too many traffic accidents occurring during the blackout enforced recently in San Francisco, policemen have asked pedestrians to smoke, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to the Osaka Asahi, quoting a wireless message from San Francisco.

70 Per Cent News

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Monday, December 8, a new radio program has been made by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. News broadcasting will be continued semi-permanently at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m., at noon, at 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m. The feature of the new program is that 70 per cent of the program is devoted to news broadcasting, and the rest to entertainment program.

Wills ¥50,000 to Army, Navy

In accordance with the will of the late President Saburo Kuroda of the Kuroda Kyohan Seisakusho (the Kuroda Gauge Manufacturing Company) of Kamata-ku who died last August, the firm donated Tuesday ¥50,000 respectively to the Army and Navy through the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shinbunsha.

Desperate Drinkers

Ei Takahashi (26) and Kazuo Okaba (21), employes of certain stores in Kyobashi, who were arrested by the Kyobashi police Monday night for having destroyed air-defense equipments under the eaves of houses in the ward, were sentenced to 20 days' detention in the police cell. They are reported to have committed the offense after heavy drinking.

'Aviation Literature'

For creating and diffusing "Aviation literature" the Aviation Literature Society was inaugurated Monday by air-minded writers including Kan Kikuchi, Komatsu Kitamura, Soju Kimura, Kosaku Takii and others, with its office within the Bungei Shunjusha, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. The society is planning to publish a monthly magazine as its organ and to establish the aviation literature prize.

House of Peers Ex-Member Dies

Heishiro Hayashi, a former member of the House of Peers, died at the age of 85 at his home of Kisen-cho, Shimonoseki at 6:50 a.m. Thursday, according to a telephone message received here from Shimonoseki. While he was the most prominent figure in the financial world of Shimonoseki he served as a member of the House of Peers for 14 years and as an M.P. for six years, adds the message.

Spectacle Warehouse Burns

A warehouse of the Tokyo Kogaku Kikai K. K. (the Tokyo Optical Instrument Manufacturing Company) of Itabashi-ku was completely destroyed as a result of a fire which broke out in the warehouse about 4 p.m. Tuesday. A guard and two workers were reported to have been slightly injured in the flames.

Youngmen Pray for Victory

For praying the complete victory of the Imperial Army and Navy in the current war of Greater East Asia, a meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Honjo Youngmen's Organization and the Marine Boy Scouts of Honjo-ku at the Kokugi Kan of Ryogoku Tuesday, beginning at 1 p.m., with 40,000 members of the two organizations attending.

ARGENTINES FACING FALKLAND QUESTION

American Occupation of Islands In South Atlantic to Bring Considerable Trouble

Though the militarists in Argentina are pro-American, it is expected that the people of Argentina will put up a big fight in case the United States takes over the Falkland Islands off South America, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reporter in a telephone conversation with the home office.

Q. How are the news of the Japanese victories being treated in the papers in Argentina?

A. As you may know, all the news that are being received here are first processed by the United States and no reports likely to reflect unfavorably on the United States and Great Britain are sent to Buenos Aires.

The United Press and the Associated Press which were looked upon as one of the most reliable agencies in the world have turned into American propaganda machines. I hope the people in Japan will keep this in mind.

Radio News Received

Q. Then, have you no knowledge of the Japanese military operations in East Asia?

A. Certainly we have. We get the news from the radio station in Tokyo. There is only one paper here that is presenting both sides of the picture. Through this journal, the people of Argentina have been able to obtain the other side of the story.

Q. What is the attitude of the Government in Buenos Aires regarding the coming Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held at Rio de Janeiro?

A. I think there's going to be some fireworks. However, the military elements are mostly pro-Americans and are advocating a joint Argentina-Brazil offensive against the Axis Powers. On the other hand, the Navy is not so enthusiastic.

The Axis countries have a feeling that the United States is going to make use of the coming Conference to have all the south American countries declare war on Japan. Whether these nations will fall in line will all depend on the future developments of the war in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Of that I am positive.

Q. What would be the reaction of the people in Argentina in case the United States takes over the Falkland Islands as has been reported from abroad?

A. There will be a big row. The dispute between England and Argentina over this island is a matter of historical record. England occupied them in 1834 but the Government of Argentina has refused to recognize the seizure.

Big Row Expected

When the Americans advanced into the British possessions in the western hemisphere, they left out the Falkland Islands, out of deference for the feelings of Argentina. Should the United States come out to this little island which is smaller than Shikoku but of great value militarily, America will never hear the last word.

One news which is creating quite a repercussion over here now is the rumor that France and Spain will finally go on record against the United States and England. No love has been lost between France and the United States since the latter took over the Normandie and continued to exert pressure on France. Spain has found it very disadvantageous to maintain neutrality. It has been rumored that the Spanish Foreign Minister Don Ramon Serrano Suner has already notified the American Government of the attitude it will take in case Germany desires to pass through Spain in attacking Gibraltar.

The reason much importance is given to this report is that if Spain enters the war, the economic blow to Argentina will be enormous. At the present time, Argentina is sending its export goods to Europe through Spain and England has been issuing navicerts for these products. If Spain enters the war, Argentina will have to seek other markets.

Q. Do the people of Argentina think that the attack on Gibraltar is imminent?

A. Yes, particularly after Germany suspended its offensive on the eastern front.

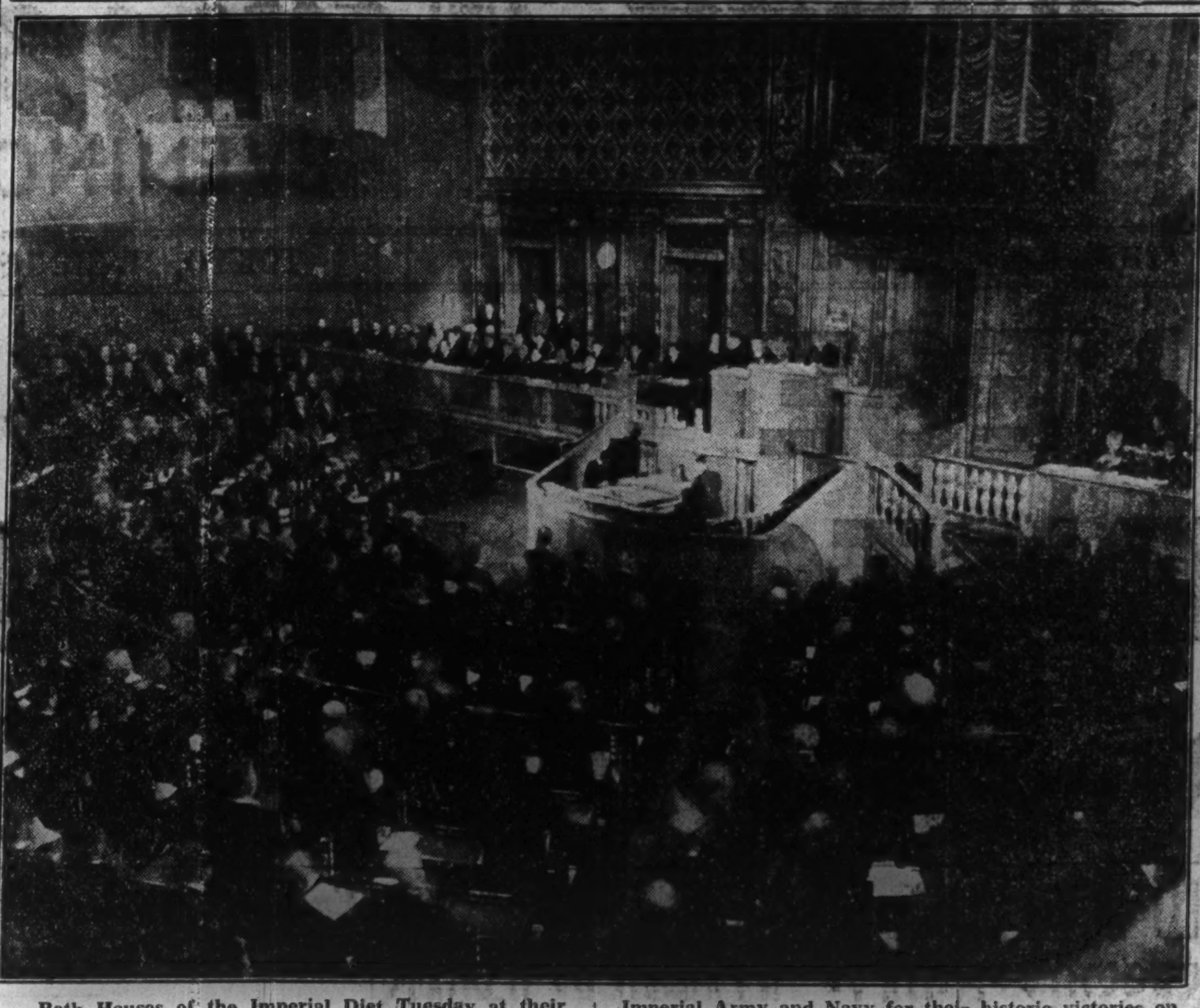
Soviet Question Asked

Q. What is the position of the Soviet Union today, according to reports reaching Buenos Aires?

A. It has been reported from Washington that the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinov, told newspapermen that the Axis Powers were public enemy No. 1. However, in regard to the questions why the Soviet Union does not lease its bases in Siberia such as Vladivostok to the United States and why Premier Stalin takes such a nonchalant attitude toward Japan which is an ally of Germany, the Soviet Ambassador made no reply.

This silence on the part of the Ambassador has put a big wrinkle on the eyebrows of the Americans who want to know what the Soviet Union is going to do. It's my hunch that President Roosevelt has told the Soviet Union to lie low temporarily in view of the fact that if the latter fights Japan, it will not be able to carry on the fight against Germany.

Gratitude Shown to Warriors



Both Houses of the Imperial Diet Tuesday at their plenary sessions passed resolutions expressing condolence to the war fallen and gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy for their historic victories on land and sea. The photo shows the scene of the passing of the resolution in the House of Representatives.

Roosevelt Is Given Unlimited Powers

(Continued From Page 1)

panic-stricken and bewildered American public which is said to be living in constant fear of a Japanese attack on the mainland.

U.S. to Pressure Eire

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—The United States is about to exert renewed pressure on the Government of Eire regarding granting of naval bases to the Democracies, it was reported from London today.

Irish-American political leaders, led by Alfred Smith, one-time mayor of New York City and unsuccessful candidate for presidency, are preparing American public opinion for public demonstrations to bring pressure on the Eire Government, the report stated.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a Norwegian motorship has been sunk in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, according to a report received here today from Washington.

Members of the crew were said to have been saved.

Radiocasts Controlled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The Panama Government have ordered all radio transmission to be stopped between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., it was reported here from Panama City today.

Panama authorities claim that attacks on the Canal Zone are more likely to be made during this period during the day, the report stated.

Meantime, both military and civil authorities were said to be making frantic efforts to organize defense of the Canal Zone.

Hongkong Fall Seen

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Dr. Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, while en route to Washington from Canada, has admitted that Hongkong would fall but that he did not believe its loss would be a serious blow to the Democracies, according to a report received here from New York today.

The Chungking Ambassador, furthermore, stated that the Pacific war would end in 18-months, but he refrained from mentioning how the war would end, the report said.

High Salariats Exempt From Labor Law; Permit Needed for More Than One Maid

The Labor Adjustment Ordinance, scheduled to go into effect on January 10, will be restricted in its application by the Welfare Ministry's regulations published in today's issue of the Official Gazette as annexed to the Ordinance.

The Ordinance's prescription that all employes shall be placed under the supervision of the National Vocational Guidance Office is, according to the regulations, not to be applied on those whose monthly salary exceeds ¥150.

Other exceptions to the application are roughly listed;

1. Those to be employed by the Government offices or the industrial companies designated by the Welfare Minister;
2. Specialists in agriculture, forestry, sericulture and fishing;
3. Teachers of the National Schools and the Young People's Schools;
4. Medical practitioners, hospital nurses, barbers, midwives;
5. Lawyers and public accountants.

Employing maid servants, as long as one servant is hired by a home, will need no permit from the vocational guidance office. When a household wants to employ two or more maids, it must have the office's permit, it was further regulated.

The Welfare Ministry meantime expects that those business firms, factories and plants, intending to hire employes from January to March, next year, will report the number of the wanted employes and the lines of work needing them, to the vocational office by January 10 when the Labor Adjustment Ordinance will be in force.

Swiss Paper Says United States Aid To Reds Impossible

Domei

BERNE, December 16.—Any future shipments of United States war materials to the Soviet Union via the Pacific are open to Japanese torpedo attacks, the Nationalzeitung, one of Switzerland's most important radical-democratic journals, declared today in commenting on the possibility of America aiding the Soviets and the future of relations between the two countries. Although President Roosevelt has declared openly that the Soviet Union is included among the nations receiving Lease-Lend aid, the journal questioned whether the United States would be able to guarantee that war aid shipments would reach their destination.

ARGENTINE NOTE REVEALED

May Offer Army, Navy Facilities to America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—A note declaring that the United States is considered as a non-belligerent nation by the Argentine Government was made known today by the United States Department, according to a Washington report received here today.

Meanwhile, well-informed Government circles in the American capital have expressed their opinion that the Argentine attitude shows that the Argentine Government, fearing encroachment by a foreign Power on South America, will afford army and navy facilities to the United States.

Tripartite Group Meets in Germany

(Continued From Page 1)

Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Grand Admiral Eric Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, General Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, and Marshal Erhard Milch, Chief of the Luftwaffe, were Germany's representatives at the meeting. The Italian commission was headed by Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Germany.

Colonel von Ribbentrop, in addressing the joint meeting, emphasized the extreme importance of the task facing the respective military, political and economic branches of the commission and laid particular stress on the further intensification of cooperative efforts.

Representing the German military, naval and air forces, General Keitel conferred with the Japanese and Italian commissions regarding measures for concrete cooperation between the three Powers in the future. The first conference of the Mixed Commission adjourned after a three-hour discussion.

TO ESTABLISH NEW OFFICE

Japanese Affairs Office to Improve Relations With F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, December 16.—It is learned that the local Government-General has decided to set up a Japanese affairs office in order to deal with the increased relations between Japan and French Indo-China following the recent conclusion of the military agreement between the two.

The projected Japanese affairs office is understood to be composed of general affairs, military, political, economic and cultural departments.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

British Attempting To Bolster Morale

(Continued From Page 1)

from Sydney stated that Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, declared yesterday that Australia has completed its defense system, which has been changed to meet the new situation facing the British Empire.

More Planes Asked

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The Sydney Sun, Australia's independent evening journal, gave prominent space to the fact that the Australian Government, despite Prime Minister John Curtin's silence, has made urgent demands upon Great Britain to ship more planes in order to strengthen the British Far Eastern air forces, it was revealed in a Sydney wire received here today.

During the past two years, there should have been a well-organized large air force stationed in the Malay Peninsula but it was a terrible shock to Australia to learn that it wasn't so when the Japanese successfully blitzkrieged the British stronghold, the Sydney Sun said.

The same journal predicts that the main topic for discussion in the Australian Parliament convening tomorrow, will center upon this request made on the London Government.

Meanwhile, Herbert V. Evatt, External Affairs Minister, told the House of Representatives that Australia must not belittle Japan's real strength. Mr. Evatt said, for the first time in its history Australia faces imminent danger and today Australia calls for help from those countries she has aided in the past.

Recall Africa Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—Panic-stricken by the continued Japanese successes against the United States and Britain, the Australian Government has ordered its officers and men to return immediately from the North African front to re-enforce its home defense forces and air units, according to a report received here from London today.

The report said Australians were beginning to display acute anxiety over the Japanese victories and the inability of the combined Democracies' forces to stop further advances.

Allied Supreme Command Sought

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports received here from London today stated that the British Government will request the creation of an Allied Supreme Command for conduction of the war during a secret debate which will take place in the House of Commons some time before Christmas.

Women, Children to Leave

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Compulsory evacuation from Darwin to rural districts of all women and children, with the exception of women engaged in important duties, was decided upon today at a meeting of the Australian Cabinet, according to a report received here today from Melbourne.

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Diet Men Seen Set To End Work Today

(Continued From Page 1)

and the souls of the war dead. Your good will be immediately made known to all the officers and men and will be reported to the souls of those who fell at the front.

"With the Imperial Rescript on the Promulgation of the War against the United States and Britain, the war has made a new epoch, and all the officers and men of the Army are proceeding with their duty in readiness to offer themselves for the sake of the country, with the iron determination and the firm conviction for the Japanese final victory.

"In Manchoukuo, China, southern areas and in other places they are pushing forward to their duty in accordance with the order.

"In the home country, they are also achieving successful record in defending the country.

"Needless to say, all these successes are only due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. At the same time, however, the whole-hearted support of the people contributes much to such activities of the Army.

"Having received the resolution of your thanks to the Army, they will all the more strengthen their determination to respond to your support. I, hereby, express deep thanks to your resolution on behalf of the Army."

After expressing the same thanks to the members of the both Houses as that of the War Minister, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada said as follows:

"It is a matter for great felicitation that the Japanese Army and Navy, in the close mutual cooperation, have assumed most brilliant successes in the broad war arenas.

"The future of the war, however, is far indeed. So, we must not too much indulge in the temporary successes. In the modern warfare, the war aspects are extremely complicated and armies have extremely progressed. Therefore, we must be prepared against the losses on the part of our Army and Navy in future.

"There is also a possibility that the war disaster may spread to our homeland. It is most important, in this sense, to display the total national strength, irrespective of the first front or the home front.

"Fortunately, we have close national unity and burning patriotism. We Navy men are convinced to achieve the objective of the present war, in obedience to the August Will of His Majesty the Emperor.

"On behalf of the Japanese Navy, I express hearty thanks to you for your resolution."

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Japanese Press Comments

Wednesday, December 17
ASAHI—Imperial Message to Emergency Diet
Japan After Borneo
YOMIURI—Imperial Message
NICHI NICHI—Gateway to Greater East Asia
Complete Occupation of Guam
CHUGAI SHOGYO—War Diet and People

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Imperial Message to Emergency Diet

ASAHI

The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was opened by a message from the Throne. That message urged the people to unite in spreading the glory of the country over the world by achieving the objects of the war with the United States and the British Empire. Members of both Houses were profoundly impressed with the message. There is only one way by which the people can respond to the message. That is by making a full demonstration of their loyalty to the Throne.

The people, we believe, were deeply moved by the Diet speeches of Premier Hideki Tojo and other members of his Cabinet. All these Ministerial speeches pledged the Government and people of the nation to unite in serving the Throne at this time of national emergency.

Both the Premier and the Foreign Minister recounted the circumstances surrounding the action of this country in declaring war against America and Britain. They both held America and Britain responsible for the present conflict which came as a result of their refusal to listen to Japan's just proposals for an accord on the problems of the Pacific.

Their application of increased economic pressure against this country following our rejection of their outrageous counter-proposals caused Japan to take up arms against them. Both Ministers made it clear that the course of the United States and Britain in the Pacific talks was to block the Japanese program of constructing an order of stability and prosperity in East Asia and perpetuate the regime which has made it possible for them to dominate a large part of the globe.

There has been a marked increase in friendship among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China since the outbreak of hostilities. The participation of French-Indo-China in the program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has increased hope for an early settlement of problems which are hampering the program. The conclusion of the new Japanese-German-Italian agreement is another factor favorable to this country in its struggle to eliminate all old influences from East Asia and construct an order based on justice in the area.

Other features of the Diet session on Tuesday were reports by the War and Navy Ministers on the war situation.

Japan After Borneo

ASAHI

The crack units of the Imperial land and sea forces succeeded in effecting a landing on British Borneo on December 16. This refreshing news was greeted with thunderous applause in the chamber of the House of Peers when announced by the authorities. British Borneo is situated in the northern and north-western part of Borneo Island, the third largest island in the world, occupying about two-sevenths of the entire area.

Advance of the Imperial troops to this important British outpost means, with our decisive campaigns on Hongkong, Malaya, and Burma, Japan's resolution to crush all British advance posts in East Asia. It forms an elaborate, heroic part in our gigantic operations together with the occupation of Guam and smashing assaults being given to Hawaii and the Philippines, aiming at the final and total disposition of the American advance posts in this part of the world. It is a magnificent counter-attack on the Anglo-American encirclement against Japan.

That the multilateral operations over an extensive area by land, sea and air forces are being carried out in a most brilliant and successful manner, without a single exception, undoubtedly assures a most favorable position for Japan in future campaign. The results so far achieved readily convince us that the final victory is bound to be ours.

The Imperial Message

YOMIURI

War should not mean merely a break in the stream of national events but an occasion heralding an unprecedented transition in national activities and sentiment and spectacular, forward advance. Such was the situation when war broke out against China in 1894 and against Russia in 1904. Immediately after the outbreak of these wars, friction and animosity of the political parties and internal dissension were forgotten and all men and women put their shoulders to the wheel, along with the Government.

At the opening ceremony of the 78th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an Imperial Message which indicated that the Japanese Empire, against its wishes, was forced to take up arms against the United States and Great Britain. His Imperial Majesty also expressed the hope that the people of Japan, in indissoluble unity and unshakable conviction will enhance the national prestige both at home and abroad by quickly achieving the objective of the war. There was no one who was not deeply moved by this gracious Imperial Message.

Since the outbreak of the China affair, the words "kyokoku itchi" or national solidarity have become a household word and today they are a synonym for the expression "blood is thicker than water." To fulfill the Gracious Wishes of His Imperial Majesty, the people must build up a national structure that has its foundation in the unity of the people.

Within one week before the convocation of the 78th Diet, the Imperial fighting forces have acquired unparalleled laurels and victories. In respectful response to the Imperial Message to have and hold a firm conviction in victory, both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet stated that they will proceed to the goal of the war, fortified by this firm and immovable conviction, and this conviction was also reiterated by Premier Hideki Tojo. The word "victory" must become our conviction and belief.

Though it was natural for Premier Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo to make public the events which catapulted this nation in a war against the United States and Great Britain, the speeches by War Vice-Minister Heitaro Kimura and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada on the war situation perhaps more deeply impressed the Diet. For on such occasions as this, it is not the past developments that matter but the victories on the field and sea now and in the future.

However, from this standpoint, the Premier's address urging the people not to lose heart under any circumstances and that they must advance intrepidly to the final goal is significant. The Premier's warning was apt in that there might be some within the nation who are likely to belittle the enemy and are obsessed with the idea that the war will be over in a day. The nation must not forget even for a moment that it is the "firm conviction of a victory" that is the strongest assurance in emerging from the long drawn war with flying colors.

Gateway to Greater East Asia

TOKYO NICHI NICHI

The War of Greater East Asia is not a war of destruction. Perhaps no other war in the world is as constructive as this war. Every bullet that is fired from the guns of the Japanese fighting forces means the destruction of the old order and simultaneously acts as a builder of a newer and better.

The first Imperial Diet since the opening of hostilities in the Pacific was held on December 16. No one can foretell how many other convocations of the Diet will take place during the course of the war.

However, it is the firm belief of this paper that the members of the Diet met with a full realization that the war for the construction of Greater East Asia has already begun. We hope that resolution which is to be introduced on December 17 regarding the establishment of a new world design will not be an abstract declaration but an embodiment of the conviction of 100,000,000 people.

In the Imperial Message, His Majesty the Emperor graciously expressed the hope that the subjects in a firm conviction of their victory and in their national unity, will enhance the national prestige at home and abroad by achieving quickly the objective of the war. It was His Imperial Majesty's gracious wish that the stability of East Asia, world peace and the construction of the new world order which are the primary objects of the war will be accomplished as shortly as possible.

Premier Hideki Tojo also emphasized at the Diet the importance of the South Sea region in the work of construction and strongly admonished the people not to forget their mission in the midst of their elation and jubilation over Japanese victories.

The cooperation and aid of the people in the South Seas can only be obtained by the manifestation by the Japanese people of the spirit of justice and honor and through the former's proper understanding of Japan's national policies. Already, French Indo-China and Thai have evinced their desire of taking part in the construction of the new order. It is necessary that the spirit which won over these countries be extended to the other people living in the South Seas.

The magnitude of the mission is, indeed, majestic and sublime. With renewed spirit and hope, the people and the Government must proceed with quick realization of this great design.

In the speech outlining Japan's national policy, Premier Tojo extended his deepest thanks for the earnestness, enthusiasm and zeal of the people since the war was declared against the United States and Great Britain. As long as this enthusiasm and zeal burn with continued intensity and fervor, the day is not far away when the nation will be crowned with victory.

We should like to look upon this Diet as the threshold to the construction of the new order in East Asia.

Complete Occupation of Guam

On December 16, the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Japanese army and navy, after mopping up enemy remnants, completely occupied the island of Guam on December 12.

Though this island is located 6,000 miles from the American mainland and is nothing more than a speck of dust in the Pacific, it was considered of significant strategical value to the United States as a link in the chain running from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands. It would be superfluous to repeat here that the American expansionists had for some time urged the American Government to make this into an impregnable fortress. Their wish was heard. Had the fortifications on the island been completed, it would have been, as the Imperial Headquarters announced, "difficult of attack."

The destruction of the major ships of the American navy at Hawaii is the first defeat that the American navy has received from an enemy. Likewise the occupation of Guam was the first time that the United States lost its territory to a foreign country. The shock and blow to the American people must therefore have been enormous. At any rate, with the swift advancement of the Japanese forces into the Philippine Islands, the operations of the American Navy in the Pacific have been paralyzed.

War Diet and People

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The war Diet is convening for only two days, but it was called from the necessity of adopting various urgent measures in this war time. In less than ten days from the beginning of the war, we have gained remarkable results, and it is a good opportunity for the Government to express its full determination and conviction of final victory. Therefore the people are watching the present Diet session with interest and also expecting much of it. It is really a war Diet, and not only has the session itself been called under tense condition, but also it is held amidst the spiritual tension of the people. Furthermore, at the session, the Government's determination and conviction will be revealed. Thus, it is natural that on the very day when the Diet was formally opened, it commenced to function, and every matter will be speedily handled.

Because it is a war Diet, a gracious Imperial Message has been granted by His Majesty the Emperor. The whole nation is really impressed by the Imperial Message. It is not necessary to say that our object is to stabilize peace in East Asia. If this basic principle is fully understood the present China affair and the War of Greater East Asia can be understood. But the United States and Great Britain purposely misinterpreted our object, and instigated Chungking to resist Japan. It is now clear that their ambition is to secure control of East Asia. The cause and the object of the present war are clearly defined by the Imperial Message.

The War of Greater East Asia is declared to curb British and American ambitions in East Asia, and to increase the welfare of the races of East Asia.

The war Diet is being held to manifest the people's determination and to execute plans for attaining the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. The people at the front and behind the gun must be determined to attain this end despite all difficulties. The Government and the people must become one in executing the war.

GRAND MUFTI VOWS ARAB EMANCIPATION

Breaks Silence and Grants Interview in Berlin to Nazi Organ

Transocean

BERLIN, December 7.—Breaking his silence since his arrival in Berlin, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem granted an interview to the Voelkischer Beobachter, chief organ of the National Socialist Party, which was published this morning.

The interview was given at the Grand Mufti's "residence in a Berlin suburb."

Concerning his flight, the Grand Mufti revealed that while the British believed that he was hiding in the Japanese Legation in Teheran he was actually hundreds of miles away.

Family in Iran

The Grand Mufti, who reached Berlin via Italy, had to leave his family in Iran without having heard from his relatives since August 29.

"I'm fighting the Jews as well as the British, because both readily forget right and justice when such a forgetfulness is to their advantage," the Grand Mufti, who fought as a Turkish officer in the World War, continued. "Concerning my flight, I don't want to go into details, but I'm wondering why my flight is always described as adventurous and extraordinary. There is nothing extraordinary in either big or small deeds if something is accomplished in the line of duty. My own chosen duty is the liberation of the Arabs, and I've never ceased nor will I ever cease to fight for this cause.

"I'm sure victory will be with those who have right and justice on their side. For the last 22 years, I have known no other aim but to free Arabia from a foreign yoke and to give the Arabs their independence, so often fraudulently promised by London."

Concluding, the Grand Mufti said, "My motto is: Arabia for the Arabs."

Duce Receives Mufti

Transocean

ROME, December 7.—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was recently received by Il Duce, according to an announcement made in the Italian capital.

The official Italian statement in this connection stresses that the conversations conducted by the two statesmen were long and cordial and pertained principally to the future of the Arab countries in the Near East.

FLEEING SCRIBES ARRESTED

Correspondents of U.P., Sydney Morning Herald Caught in Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, December 16.—H. Dillinger, the United Press correspondent, and H. S. Tandisch, correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald, last Sunday were arrested at a point 350 kilometers north of Bangkok while fleeing toward the Burma frontier owing to a sudden peaceful entry of Japanese forces into Thailand.

Two correspondents are now being sent under guard to Bangkok. They have been so far engaged in malicious propaganda here.

Americans Under Control

Domei

VICHY, December 15.—All United States citizens in occupied France must report to German occupation officials before December 19, Havas reported here. All persons affected by the order are prohibited from moving about freely without proper authorization, Havas said.

New Tobacco Brands Out

Hoyoku and Minori, new brands of cigarettes and cut tobacco, respectively, will be placed on sale from tomorrow, throughout the country. Hoyoku, or Phoenix Wing, was named in honor of the Imperial air forces, a package of which contains 10 or 20 cigarettes without mouthpieces, the larger package selling at 30 sen and the smaller at 15 sen. Minori or Rich Crops, the cut tobacco, will be sold at 20 sen per package of 30 grams.

French Indo-China, Once Hostile to Japan, Collaborates Today for East Asia Defense

Relations Traced Back to 'Age of Gods'—Kmer Tribesmen Drifted to Japan in Olden Times Becoming Descendents of Present People

As a result of the great menace brought to bear upon its territory and sovereignty by the development of the tense world situation, French Indo-China has at last stood up in joint defense with Japan.

On August 4, 1941, with Rising Sun flags streaming in the tropical air, the land, sea, and air units of the Imperial armed forces concluded their peaceful entry into the various parts of Annam, Cochin-China, and Cambodia, completing Japan's defensive position against the aggressive encirclement of the so-called A-B-C-D front.

As stressed in the statement by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, in regard to future Sino-Japanese relations, the relations between F.I.C. and Japan have also been bound in an "inevitable collaborative system of mutual existence and co-prosperity, each party determined to go through life or death together."

The vicissitudes experienced by F.I.C. during the sort period of one year since the dispatch of the Japanese inspection party to end the sending of supplies to the Chiang regime at Chungking, were indeed kaleidoscopic. At one time, F.I.C., following in the footsteps of Britain and the United States, did everything possible in its power to give assistance to the Chungking regime.

Seventy per cent of the war materials reaching Chungking passed through F.I.C. over the Hanoi-Kunming railway. When the Chinese merchants in F.I.C. started anti-Japanese activities in the regions centering around Cholon in the south and Hanoi and Haiphong in the north, the F.I.C. authorities not only looked on but, to the profound indignation of the people of Japan, even maliciously instigated their actions against Japan.

However, the giant wheel of time made a great revolution, and with the collapse of the mother country France in Europe, the position of F.I.C. in East Asia could not but undergo a drastic change.

Hostile Influences Repelled

Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux who deepened his understanding of the World New Order ideology together with Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain of the Vichy Government, repelled every obstacle contrived by the pro-British and pro-American elements and the de Gaulle faction that wielded power around Saigon, together with the anti-Japanese Chinese merchants in F.I.C. and at last brought F.I.C. to the present point where the joint defense accord was materialized.

With this the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of F.I.C. which was threatened were completely secured by Japan. At the same time, F.I.C. joined hands with Japan in the work of establishing the New Order in East Asia, collaborating under the leadership of Japan.

French Indo-China was once Japan's foe, but now it has become our friend and collaborator. The peoples of both France and Japan could not but be deeply impressed by the 180-degree turn made by the F.I.C. authorities in this connection.

This reorientation was so remarkable and sudden that part of the people of France seemed to have felt something difficult to fathom in their hearts, and in misunderstanding of the true motive on the part of Japan, harbored some distrust in the actions taken by the Governments of both France and F.I.C.

However, when they have regained their tranquillity of mind, opening their eyes to the ever-changing international situation, they too will surely find full justification in the actions taken by their respective Governments.

Furthermore, there is no doubt that the time will come when the people of France will feel grateful for the fact that the sovereignty and honor of France were fully upheld by the action taken by the Tokyo Government.

At this hour, when F.I.C. commenced her epoch-making forward march over a new path hand in hand with Japan, it is of great significance to look back over the historical relations that existed from ancient times between the two countries.

Since Hoary Times

Evidence of cultural intercourse between Japan and F.I.C. can be traced to mythological times, and the intrepid activities of Japanese merchant ships—licensed by the Hideyoshi Toyotomi regime and subsequently by the Ieyasu Tokugawa shogunate in the early years of the 17th century—are indicative of active commercial and cultural interrelations existing in those early times.

Tasuku Sasahara, archeologist and once lecturer of Waseda University and now in the special employ of the War Office, recently concluded an extensive tour through F.I.C. He made a thorough investigation into the historical relations between F.I.C. and Japan from the archeological and ethnological standpoints.

He has aired his views as follows:

"Intercourse between Japan and F.I.C. was believed to have existed from about the time of Japan's 'age of internal strife' to the earlier years of the Tokugawa era, but there are some indications of a still earlier relation, reaching as far back as the 'age of the gods.'

"The ancestors of the people of Cambodia are called the Kmers. However, this tribe seems to have something in common with the Kume tribes of Old Japan, whose dance known as the 'Kume-mai' is still preserved in our Imperial court rituals.

"The Kmers had built a kingdom of great influence in the region of Cambodia as far back as 1,900 years ago, and during the period between the middle ages to the 12th century, constructed one of the most magnificent and colossal stone structures in the world, known as Angkor Vat.

"The Kume tribe, members of Old Japan were appointed leading members of the Imperial bodyguard by Emperor Jimmu at the time of the eastward expedition into Yamato.

"The warriors of the Kume tribe possessed supreme valor, exhibiting such illustrious service to the Throne that Emperor Jimmu was pleased to compose a song in praise of their deeds, called 'Kume-uta,' which formed the origin of the 'Kume-dance' performed on the occasion of the Imperial accession to the Throne even to this day."

From the above statement of Mr. Sasahara, it can be easily surmised that the Kmers of old, crossing the South China Sea and the North China Sea, came all the way to Kyushu to settle there.

Furthermore, when we look into the life and customs of the natives of Cambodia, striking resemblances and instances parallel to that of Japan are observable, further strengthening the probability of racial affinity of the peoples of Japan and F.I.C.

Many Similarities

If we borrow Mr. Sasahara's words, "The clothing worn by the Annamese bear a striking resemblance to the apparel of Japan's Nara period. The Cambodians wore sarongs and loin cloths similar to those of Japan, and the hats worn by them—unlike the ones used by the natives of China, Taiwan, or Hainan Island which are made of hemp-palm—are made of bamboo sheaths, identical to those used in Japan.

"Their staple food is rice, and subsidiary articles of diet are vegetable and fish, meat being considered a delicacy. It is of interest to note that they prepare 'sekihan' (a preparation of steamed rice and red beans) on felicitous occasions as do the people of Japan.

"Their dwellings are almost the same in appearance as the shrine structures of Japan, roofs being thatched with straw and doors being sliding panels, unlike the doors found in China and Chosen which turn on hinges."

We shall terminate our archeological and ethnological observations here and turn to some historical facts of the Nara period.

A well-known character in Japanese history and national literature named Abe-no-Nakamaro, who was sent by the Nippon Imperial court to study in China, is known to have impressed his footsteps on F.I.C. soil.

Nakamaro went over to China—then called Tang—when he was 16 years old and served under Emperor Hai-tsung there for 38 years.

On his way back to Japan he encountered a storm at sea and his ship was driven southward until it was cast ashore on the coast of Annam.

Most of the party were killed by the natives but Nakamaro fortunately escaped harm and subsequently returned to Changan, the capital of Tang. There he again served the court of the Emperor of Tang until he died at the ripe old age of 70 years.

In one of our old anthologies, we find a famous poem composed by Nakamaro, a rough translation of which runs as follows:

In broad expanse of heaven afar,
Now I gaze with yearning heart
The moon once shone in Kasuga
On native hills of Mikasa

This poem is known to have been composed by Nakamaro when he was about to leave Mingchou (today called Ningpu) by ship for Japan so it would not be unnatural to imagine that it was sung under the tropical moon.

We cannot restrain a feeling of deep emotion in visualizing Nakamaro gazing at the moon beneath the tropical palm trees on the shores of the southern sea, filled with longing for his homeland.

At that time Annam was paying tribute to the court of Tang and Nakamaro was appointed governor of Annam. However, it is impossible to ascertain whether he actually proceeded to his post or not.

First Japanese Visit

History dates the first visit of Japanese ships to the shore of F.I.C. as in the latter part of our "age of internal strife," i.e., about 1577.

At that time, a Chinese ship trying to sell merchandise such as copper, iron, and porcelain in the vicinity of Hue, F.I.C., was captured by Japanese sea rovers and the crew was brought back to Satsuma, Kyushu, as captives, together with the ship.

This fact indicates that the "Wako" or sea rovers of Japan, who ran havoc along the coast of the China Sea, expanded their field of activity to the south subsequent to the maintenance of order on the part of the authorities of Japan and their expulsion by the Chinese coastal defenders.

These activities of Japanese sea rovers led to the debouchment of the Japan mercantile fleet—known as "Goshuin-bune"—to the coast of F.I.C., opening the golden age of southern expansion in the Yedo period.

Hideyoshi Toyotomi and his successor Iyeyasu Tokugawa proclaimed a sort of license system for foreign trade and issued certificates having a large red seal on them to merchants authorized to carry on foreign trade. Hence came the name of "Goshuin-bune" or "red seal ships," as the merchant ships were called.

The red seal certificates served as passports for the crew and an indicator of the ship's nationality as well. The trade ships which plied between Japan and F.I.C. during the period of 32 years from the 9th year of Keicho (1604) to the 12th year of Kanei (1635), which correspond to the years previous to the proclamation of the foreign exclusion policy, number 161 in all. Of the above number of ships, 67 navigated the route to Cochin-China, 41 plied the route to Cambodia, while 35 of them were on the route to Tongking.

The "red seal ships" that went to the ports of Thailand numbered 50, whereas only 47 were engaged in trade with Luzon.

From the number of ships engaged on the different routes as given above, we can easily grasp the importance of trade relations that existed between southern F.I.C. and Japan in those early days.

The principal shipowners were: Chinshin Matsuura and Kiyomasa Kato, both daimyo of those times, Yashichiro Funamoto, Mokusaemon Oida, Hanbei Daimonjiya, Sukedayu Hirado, Captain Mokuemon and Juan, all merchants of Japan; and in addition there were some Europeans living in Japan such as Bartolome Medina, Jan Joosten van Lodensteyn, and Manoel Concalo.

The King of Annam and the Government of Cambodia made use of these ships to send messages and presents of rare southern treasures to the court of the daimyo, mainly Hideyoshi Toyotomi, Kiyomasa Kato, Masazumi Honda, and Toshikazu Doi, promoting friendly relations between Japan and F.I.C.

The King of Annam sent a message to Hideyoshi, which read in part as follows:

". . . . We shall pledge a tie of brotherhood and contract friendship for a thousand years. . . ."

This shows the existence of what may now be called an alliance between the two countries.

Alliance Evident

The licensed ships of Japan carried on trade at Tourane, a port on the central coast of Annam, and at Pnompenh, the present site of the palace of the King of Cambodia.

The exports sent from Japan were swords, lacquerware, gold and silver ware, paper fans and screens, and Japanese paper.

From F.I.C. came glassware—which was highly prized by the Japanese—and clocks, which were also regarded as a novelty, being called "daimyo clocks."

Articles of wool, velvet, sandalwood and ivory, together with camphor,

(Continued on Page 4)

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film. Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation. Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Ein Lied geht um die Welt,"—A German Picture, starring Joseph Schmidt, Victor de Kova and Charlotte Ander. Hibiya Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

"Der Kosak und die Nachtigall,"—A German Music Picture, featuring Jarmila Novotna, Ivan Petrovich, Gerda Maurus and Rudolf Klein-Rogge. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Art Culture Association Paintings, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 16-20.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Yukyusai Kamifachi Flower-Vase Art Recent Works, Ginza Gallery, Near Yomiuri Shimbun. Dec. 13-17.

Willy Seiler one-man show, Kojunsha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 17-19.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of German toys made by the Tokyo group of the Hitler Youth Movement will be held, December 10-17, at the Shirokiya Department Store, Nihonbashi.

Japanese picture (Kanji Kobayashi), Sculpture (Eiji Yoshida) and Japanese Calligraphy (Konan Hasegawa) Trio Society Exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 18-21.

CONCERTS

Seventh Musical Lecture, by Sumera Music Institute. Piano solo: Miss Chieko Hara. Lectures: Nobuyoshi Shida, Teichu Maki Takehiko Kojima. At Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 19.

Ninth Welfare Culture Program, by International Cultural Institute. Soloists: Miss Takane Nambu, soprano; Urimaru Nobechi, piano. International Cultural Institute Chorus; conductor: Kojiro Kobune. Musical comments: Mitsuru Ushiyama. Program: Japanese, Italian, and Spanish folk songs; Mendelssohn, Rondo Capriccioso; Chopin, Nocturne, Waltz, and Ballade; opera selections from Verdi's "Aida" and Puccini's "La Tosca"; German musical talkie. At Kyoritsu Hall, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Blue Danube" Waltz; Japanese Songs by Koscak Yamada; Verdi, Preludes to Acts I and III, and Duet, from "La Traviata"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Gounod, Ballet Music from "Faust"; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Tale from the Vienna Woods"; Japanese Songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama; Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Puccini, Duet from "La Tosca"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

LIGHT MUSIC

Third Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Concert. Attractions: Miss Harue Toyoshima and Tokyo Novelty Septet; Takashi Tsunoda and Light Music Quintet; Koichi Sugii and his band; Shochiku Light Music Band; "Bucky" Shirakata and Aloha Hawaiians; Fukuo Tanaka and his band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 6 p.m., Tuesday, December 16.

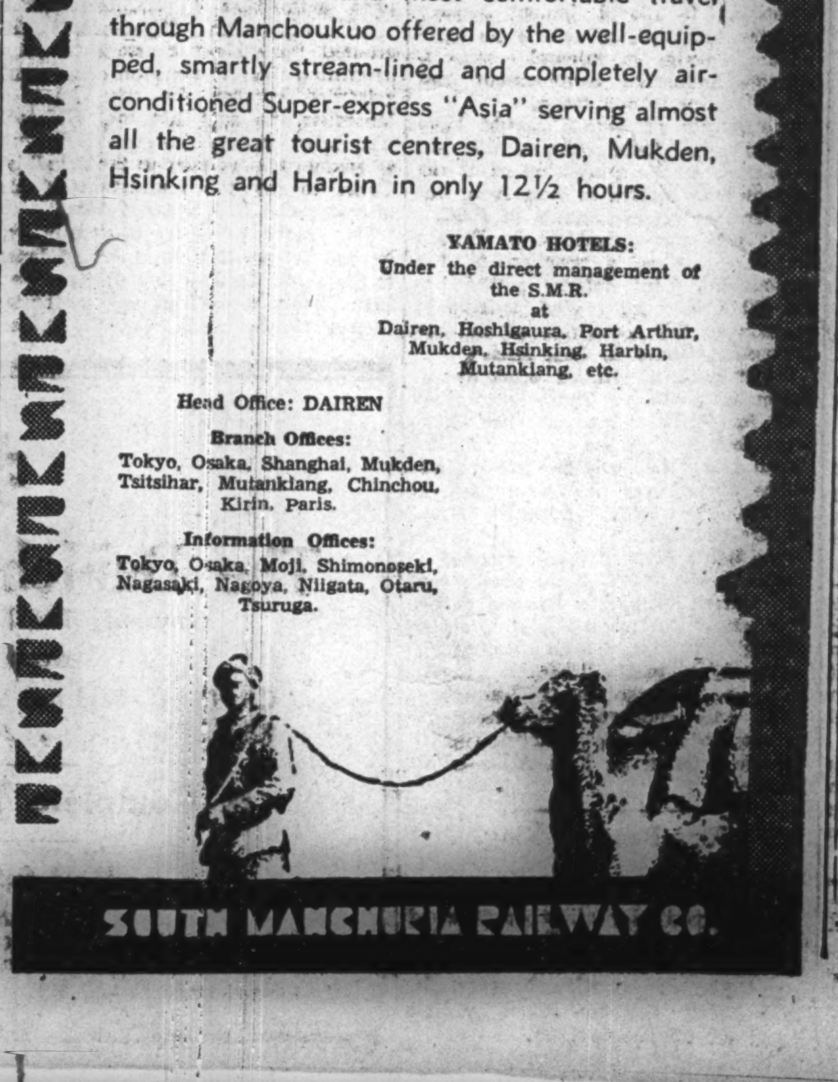
Harmonica Recital, by Midori Saito. Assistant artists: Masanobu Hozumi, piano; Miss Sachiko Kato, koto; Yasuo Ibaragi, guitar. At Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

"Evening of Light Music Progress," 13th concert by Tokyo Light Music Amateur Club. Attractions: Miss Tsuyako Utagami, soprano, with French Accordion Band conducted by Tadashi Osanai; Columbia Orchestra, conducted by Ryo Watanabe; Yoshio Kawata and his Milk Brothers; Koichi Sugii and Novelty Quintet; Miss Harue Wakabara, soprano, with Aloha Hawaiians led by "Bucky" Shirakata; Hiroo Yoneyama with Samoan Ensemble. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6 p.m., Monday, December 22.

DANCE RECITALS

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

Autumn Ballet Performance, by Pavlova Ballet School. Performances by Miss Mari Kataoka and others. Program: "Tsukimiso," "Ballet in White," "Death and the Maiden," "Dance of the Hours" and others. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 19.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Views and Reviews

'Hagakure' and 'Mein Kampf'

(Continued From Yesterday)

Men are liable to become pessimistic of life and religious-minded when their country is torn by internal strife or is engaged in foreign wars, but, in time of piping peace, they turn realistic. Ancient people said, "Better die in glory than to live in shame," while contemporary men say, "Better live in shame rather than to die in glory." In Western countries, people wished to die to be a lion than to live to be a dog. The idea today is just the opposite. Both the "Mein Kampf" and "Hagakure" are against such an idea. The Hagakure says in part:

"Bushido's essence is to die. When one must choose between the two, death or life, prefer the former without hesitation. Death in shame should go to samurai of the eastern district."

The "Mein Kamf" refers to the same substance and points out that men treasure life and that they worship gold. Hitler also says he has no sympathy for men who adhere to life and those who do not know a valuable thing other than gold. To those who have a lot of money, life may be the utmost treasure, the "Mein Kampf" says, but to those who live from hand to mouth, life is not so valuable. What I like to have are men who need neither life nor money, says Hitler. The "Mein Kampf" and "Hagakure" equally make light of life, but the former's viewpoint on life and death is that common to proletariats and the latter's viewpoint on the same is that common to samurai.

Unless men are liberally educated at school, they are not made much of in public and social life. The "Mein Kampf" roundly booes this tendency. Hitler points out in his book that education is not so important to men—that one's mission and natural gifts are far more important than learning. He says:

"Learning and talent are different. Art is a living exponent of the difference. In the domain of art, natural gifts speak volumes, while study and learning play minor roles. However rich his parents may be and however spacious his mansion, a man not naturally gifted is good for nothing. Even a dog or monkey can do something, if it is trained. Any person can do something, when he is educated. There is not much difference between the two. Forced learning is dead learning."

The Hagakure says, "When a man gets his learning, his viewpoint is elevated, but he is liable to become a sophist, a recklessly argumentative person." The book means that such a man is of no practical use. It continues to say, "Men skilled in arts are often low-brained. This is because they are absorbed in one thing. They are apt to become excellent in the arts, because they are foolish enough to be steeped in one matter. They are good for nothing."

Caution and wariness are much respected today. Some people are very cautious, as is often quoted by a Japanese parable that he is a very cautious man going over a stone bridge, tapping it with an iron bar out of his fears the stone may be rotten. Others are incurably foolish and will not go over the stone bridge even after they have tested it and found it in perfect condition. A great task is often achieved not by a cautious man, but by a man of indiscretion. Men today have no courage to do stunts, they have neither courage to jump into darkness. Hitler dislikes this. No great deed is done by falterers. Hitler says in his book, "A certain general in this country said no war should be waged unless one is confident of victory on the basis of 51 per cent to 49 per cent. Nothing is more cowardly than this."

Men of discretion and deliberation at the present time are liable to be affected by ideas of success and failure, while ancient people did not take into consideration their own interest when justice was on their side. They were naturally free in action. Men of today think too much of success and do not act as justice dictates. Indiscretion emphasized in the "Hagakure" is more pronounced than in the "Mein Kampf."

I have roughly dwelt upon nationalism, learning and education, viewpoint on life and death, and indiscretion implied in the "Mein Kampf" and "Hagakure" and by this, one will be able to understand the reason why the "Hagakure" is the "Mein Kampf" and vice versa. In short, the two books lay stress upon idealism against materialism, thereby intending to arouse men to be wide awake to spiritualism.

Men are beginning to be tired of materialism and aspiring toward idealism. Fascism of Italy and Nazism of Germany are the most conspicuous instances of this. Craving of nationalism and idealism is a new world trend. That Japanese have been led to recollect the "Hagakure," while reading the "Mein Kampf," is ample testimony of a turn of their thought. (Shichiro Okuni in the December issue of the Kaizo magazine). (Concluded).

Retrenchment Seen Needed

Basic policy of Japan for negotiating with Russia before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War was decided on April 21, 1903, about 10 months preceding the war. Japan's four big shots met at Prince Aritomo Yamagata's villa at Kyoto on that day. They were Prince Taro Katsura, Premier, Marquis Jutaro Komura, Foreign Minister, Prince Hirobumi Ito, and Prince Yamagata. At this important conference, Japan's policy for opening a war with Czarist Russia was discussed and approved.

An Imperial conference was held on June 23. The document on the agenda at the conference was drafted by Marquis Komura based on the policy fixed at the April 21 conference. The fundamental problems of Japan, namely, establishment of the Korean issue and absolute non-alienation of any of the Korean territory to Russia, were adopted at the conference. Prince Ito later joined the Privy Council as President and the Katsura Cabinet was reconstructed in preparation for carrying out matters fixed at the Imperial conference.

War Minister Gentaro Kodama concurrently held the portfolios of Home and Education, Finance Minister Arasuke Sone concurrently the portfolio of Communications and Justice Minister, Keigo Kiyoura concurrently that of Agriculture. In connection with this reorganization, Baron Tadakatsu Uchimi, Count Tosuke Hirata, Baron Dairoku Kikuchi and Count Akimasa Yoshikawa resigned their Cabinet posts. The Cabinet reconstruction also paved the way for administrative readjustment, as General Kodama, Viscount Soga and Count Kiyoura were named members of the readjustment committee. Premier Katsura started to set the house in order with the decision of the country's Russian policy. A financial readjustment also was carried out with the result that a great retrenchment was introduced into the State finance. Many bureaus and sections in the Government were either abolished or reduced. Japan's next budget, now being overhauled by the Finance Ministry, is likely to cause inflation following increased expenditures necessary for the achievement of the China affair. Unnecessary and non-urgent expenditures should be retrenched. (The Asahi).

Indo-China, Once Hostile, Collaborating With Japan

(Continued From Page 3)

musk, sugar, and iron were imported in large quantities.

Japanese settlements sprang up in various parts in consequence of the increasing number of Japanese merchants abroad. They were located at such places as Tourane and Faifo (32 kilometers south of Tourane) in Annam, and Pnom-penh and Ponhealu in Cambodia.

When the "red seal ships" entered the port of Tourane, the crews went to Faifo to report to the representatives of the Japanese settlement and the Annamese authorities there of their arrival.

Then, messengers were sent to the King's palace in Hue, whence came the King's customs officials to make entries of the ship's arrival and issue permits to unload the cargo. The cargo was later taken to Faifo where business transactions were carried out.

Thus Tourane was only the port where the cargo was unloaded, the actual business transactions being conducted in the commercial center of Faifo. In Faifo, there still remains a bridge called Pont Japonaise and a street named Rue de Pont Japonaise.

Faifo at that time was inhabited by Chinese and Japanese merchants, of which 4,000 to 5,000 were Chinese and 200 souls (60 families) were Japanese.

Given Autonomy

The Japanese settlements in various parts of F.I.C. were like the others in the South Sea area, enjoying autonomy and forming foreign concessions. The head of the settlement was elected from among the members of the community who undertook administrative affairs.

The list of these head men in Faifo begins with Domingo, who had changed his name in a foreign fashion (period in office 1633-1636), Rokuemon Hiranoya (1636-1640), Uhei Shimomura (1640-1642). Tahei Shimomura (1642-1660), Kiuemon Hayashi (1660-1666), and Shichiroemon Kadoya (1666-1672).

Most of these merchants were Christians who found vent for their religious fervor on foreign soil, as Christianity was forbidden in Japan.

A ban against the faith was also proclaimed in Annam, and these merchants were again subjected to martyrdom. We ought to remember well that behind the glamorous southward advance of these Japanese pioneers are hidden many tragic stories of martyrdom.

The Rue de Pont Japonaise is the principal street in Faifo, now mainly occupied by the Chinese. The bridge called Pont Japonaise, situated at the end of this street, is also called Raien Bridge, meaning "the bridge that came from afar."

It is known to have been built by the settlers from Japan in bygone days, though no Nippon-like traits now remain, as it was rebuilt over and over again thereafter.

In the sand dunes about 2 kilometers north of the town is found a foreigner's cemetery, where 3 tombstones marking the resting places of early Japanese merchants stand to this day, bearing epitaphs almost obliterated by the effect of the elements of many centuries.

The identity of the entombed persons is clearly known, and a descendant of one of them is said to have gone all the way from Osaka to pay homage to the grave of his forefather.

Most of the tombstones of foreigners face west, but those of the Japanese settlers all face toward the northeast, indicating the yearning in the hearts of these pioneers for their dear homeland, far out in the northeastern sea.

Historical remains of Japanese settlements in Tourane are not to be found today, and only a few records and relics survive. In Jomyoji temple in Nagoya, there remains a picture-scroll depicting a scene in which one Shinrokuro Chaya is in the act of presenting a gift to the chief customs officer of Tourane.

Settlement Described

In this picture we can see a street scene in the Japanese settlement in the northwestern coast of Tourane Bay, bearing the explanation:—"Three blocks to the Japanese settlement by cart."

What is of interest to us is the existence of a group of people near Tourane and Faifo with beards too thick for Annamese, boasting themselves to be descendants of Japanese settlers of old. A mixture of Japanese blood in the veins of the peoples of Annam and Cambodia is undeniable.

The trade port of Cambodia was Pnom-penh, and merchant ships from Japan navigated up the great Mekong river for 173 miles to trade with the natives and Chinese there.

We are filled with the thrill of adventure when we imagine how the youths of Japan after crossing the great expanse of the China Sea advanced into the interior of Cambodia, through jungles and fertile plains, waving our Rising Sun flag in the tropical air.

The water of Grand Lac flows into the river Tonle Sap which joins the great Mekong at the site of Pnom-penh. In the quarters along the Tonle Sap, now occupied by the quay of Pnom-penh, once stood a Japanese settlement.

There seemed to have been a settlement also on the opposite side of Pnom-penh across the Mekong river. Ponhealu is a town southeast of Udon, the then capital, and here also once prospered a community of Japanese settlers, about 70 to 80 families in all, consisting of about 200 people.

One of the tributaries to the great Mekong delta is known to have been called the Nippon River.

Judging from the historical fact of Cambodia's change of capital from the famous site of the Buddhist ruins of Angkor Vat to Udon, in consequence of an invasion from Thailand it is probable that Japanese settlers in Thailand also moved into the newly-occupied territories with the Thai people.

Actually, when Nagamasa Yamada met his violent death, many Japanese who were much oppressed by the troops of Thailand fled to Cambodia as refugees.

The route which our Buddhist priests took to India, then known as Tenjiku in Japan, undoubtedly passed through the Indo-China peninsula, or perhaps the place then known as Tenjiku was no other than Angkor Vat at the height of its glory.

The soil and jungles of Cambodia and the great Mekong River may shed new light upon Nippon's cultural history, although all this is a problem of the future. Even in this respect, speedy realization of cultural coalition between Japan and F.I.C. is desirable.

The great success of the colonization of the Indo-China peninsula since its occupation by the French is due to the exploitation of the natives, but on the other hand has given the backward people a tinge of culture.

At l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient in Hanoi, extensive research on things Oriental is being carried on. Restoration of the historic remains of Angkor Vat is also being done.

Colonial Policy of France

To return to the previous subject matter of Japan-F.I.C. trade relations of the past, the "red seal ships" of Japan and the Japanese settlements in Indo-China vanished after the exclusionist policy of the Tokugawa Government was strictly enforced, and consequently all connections between Japan and F.I.C. were severed.

Since the Meiji Restoration, the spirit of overseas expansion was revived, and our commercial influence in the South Seas made notable development. However, hampered by the exclusive trade policy of the F.I.C. authorities, the entry of our merchandise into F.I.C. was not successful.

The colonial policy of France toward F.I.C. was based on the principle of keeping the natives ignorant, and their concrete policy was:

1. To make F.I.C. the sole market for French-made goods.

2. To import into France as much as possible of the raw materials of F.I.C.

3. To keep down industrial development in F.I.C. so as to protect the industries at home in France.

Therefore, merchandise and raw materials which moved between F.I.C. and France proper were duty-free, while goods coming from foreign countries paid prohibitive high tariffs.

In 1932 a provisional agreement was reached between Japan and F.I.C. in which Japan was recognized as a treaty power in regard to F.I.C. trade. However, F.I.C. soon revived the high tariff rates which culminated in a total revision of the customs tariff in 1934 making the previous agreement almost null and void.

The ever-changing world situation due to World War II, however, demanded an epoch-making alteration not only in the economic policy but the political, diplomatic, and other policies of F.I.C.

Thus F.I.C. agreed to the joint defense procedure with Japan, and on May 5, 1941, a new economic agreement was also reached in which economic rights equal to that enjoyed by the French were extended to the Japanese people in F.I.C.

Hitherto, silk textiles, chinaware, porcelain, and glassware were exported to F.I.C. from Japan and anthracite from Hongay, tin, iron, lacquer, silica, etc. were imported from F.I.C.

The total exports from Japan to F.I.C. amounted to ¥2-million, while the sum of the imports from F.I.C. totaled ¥26-million in 1939.

As these figures indicate, F.I.C had enjoyed an excess of exports over imports in its trade with Japan for many years.

Economically, there are many things which F.I.C. must do in view of the new situation. It should import Japan's superior technique to reform its agriculture, develop its mineral resources, promote industrial development and adjust her one-sided trade.

The people of France should keep in mind that these reforms will not only promote the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere in East Asia, but also enrich the inhabitants of F.I.C.

The economic aggression of Britain and America as a reaction to the Japan-F.I.C. joint defense accord has put F.I.C. in a more vital position in relation to the realization of the co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

Dependence of F.I.C.'s economy on Japan is inevitable. There is no other way for F.I.C. to maintain her existence than to join hands with Japan. Japan and F.I.C. are destined to advance ahead over the same path in politics, economy, diplomacy and culture as well.

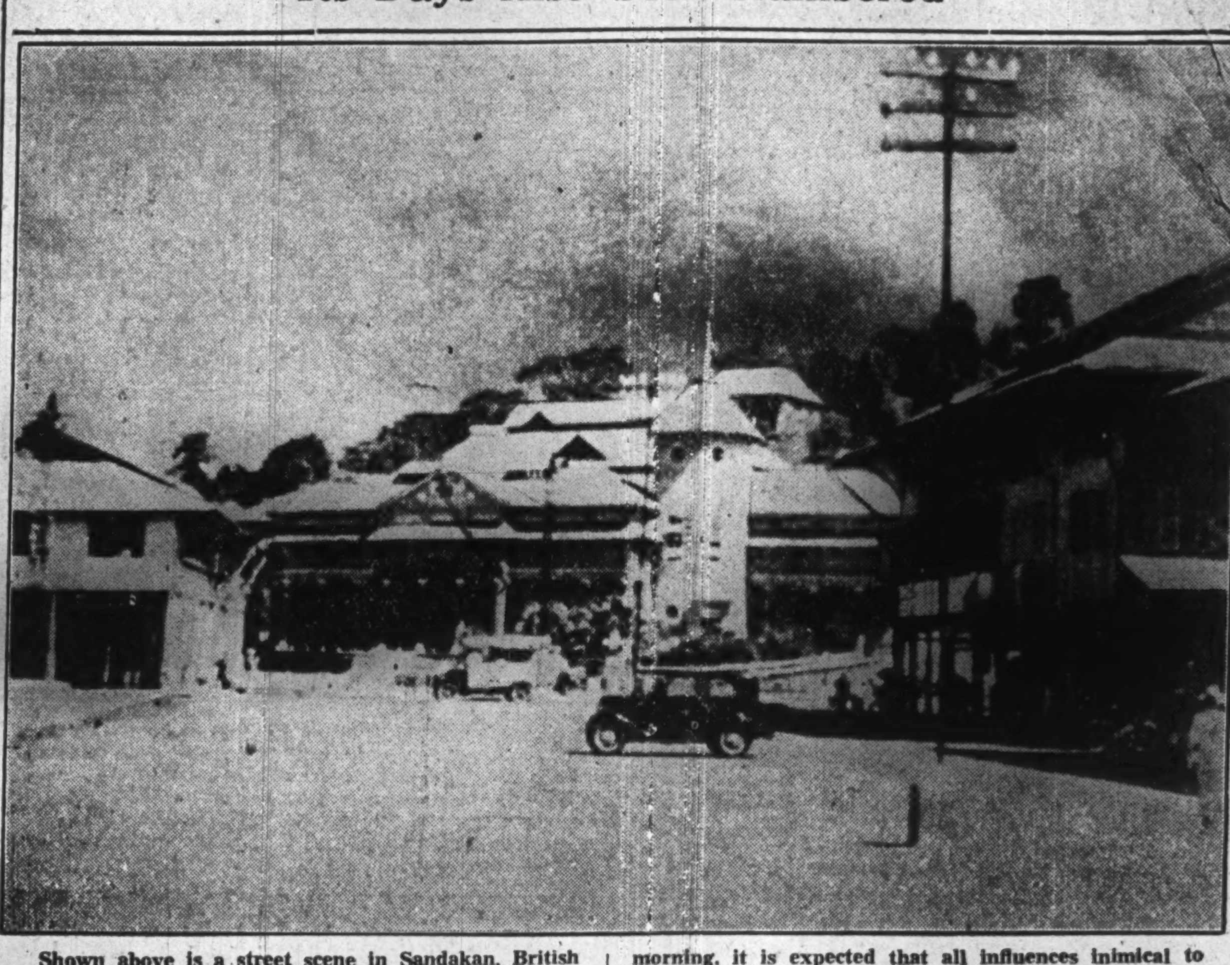
The Baltic Fleet of Russia stopped at Camranh Bay in F.I.C. to obtain coal and water during the Russo-Japanese War, and F.I.C. frantically gave aid to Chungking, but such unfriendly actions of the past will become a dream soon to be forgotten if Japan and F.I.C. only endeavor whole-heartedly to cooperate in the establishment of the New Order in East Asia.—Osaka Mainichi.

Pope Receives King

Transocean

VATICAN CITY, December 9.—Pope Pius XII yesterday afternoon received King Michael I and Queen Mother Helene of Rumania in a private audience. The conversation between the Holy Father and his Royal visitors lasted for about one hour.

Its Days Also Seen Numbered



Shown above is a street scene in Sandakan, British Borneo, the location of a strategic enemy base. With the landing of Japanese forces on the island, Tuesday morning, it is expected that all influences inimical to the establishment of a new reign of peace and happiness in this area will soon be eliminated.

CRISIS REJUVENATES THAI-JAPANESE TIES

New War Brings Resurgence of Historical Relations in More Vigorous Form

At a time when the Greater East Asia war is rapidly silencing the empty echo of the Anglo-American battle arch, the past historical contact between Japan and Thailand is repeating itself in a more vigorous form. From the beginning of the Meiji Era, Japanese scholars and progressive statesmen had been showing a keen interest in promoting better relations with the then Siam; but as the latter was still undergoing the domination of Anglo-Saxon might, it had to maintain an attitude of reserve. In the meantime, many books began to be published in Japan revealing how, in the past, Japanese nationals had worked side by side with the Siamese to increase the prosperity of that nation. In this connection the name of Nagomasa Yamada, who rose to become a responsible officer in the Ayudhiya Court, became extremely popular in the Land of Cherry Blossoms and some writers immortalized the pioneer adventurer by calling him the "Japanese Marco Polo of Siam."

Nagamasa Yamada arrived in Ayudhiya at a time when Siam was greatly perturbed by the onrush of white domination. By obtaining the support of a brave band of Samurai, he pledged to work for the Siamese authorities and started negotiations with a certain Daimyo in Japan to press upon the Shogun regime the necessity of cementing better relations with Siam. He laid great stress on improving commercial intercourse and as a result of his exploits he not only became the uncrowned king of the Japanese colony in Ayudhiya, but also became the vital link in the flow of trade between the two countries. A number of manor lords realizing the prospect of commercial benefit began trading with the distant neighbor, with the consequence that before the beginning of the Tokugawa period the Japanese residents in Ayudhiya became an important unit of the central administration in the country. Therefore, Nagamasa should be regarded as the greatest unofficial envoy of Japan whose contribution toward mutual understanding will remain ever prominent in the annals of East Asiatic history.

Iyeyasu Pushes Relations

Because of the spade work done by Nagamasa, even Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun during the last lap of feudalism in the country, evinced a keen enthusiasm to stabilize cordial relationship with "Shamuro." He granted "red seal" charters to ships permitting them to carry on commercial activities between the two countries. Moreover, he sent his son, Hidetada who later became the second Shogun, as envoy extraordinary to the Ayudhiya Court to lay the foundation of improved racial and political ties.

This move of Iyeyasu greatly enhanced the prestige and honor of Japan in Siam and the Japanese subjects were immediately recognized as contributing factors to the welfare of the nation.

Unfortunately, however, with the growth of seditious activities on the part of foreign missionaries, Japan eventually adopted a seclusion policy and severed connections with all outside nations. In spite of this national isolationism, the contact between Japan and Siam was maintained on a modified scale through the cooperation of Japanese settlers in the Siamese Capital and certain progressive people who made Nagasaki their headquarters. With the restoration of the Imperial Rule in the Meiji Era, Japan showed a remarkable attitude to solemnize friendly relations with all the nations of the world, including Siam.

Throughout the Meiji and Taisho eras, Japan was laboring under great disadvantages to revive its ancient bonds of amity with Siam, whose external and economic affairs were directly under the supervision of Anglo-Saxon imperialism. In the current era before the outbreak of the Manchurian affair, Japan began renewed efforts to promote mutually beneficial commercial accords with the distant neighbor and as a result many Japanese business houses were opened, while Japanese miners began to work with the indigenous operators to exploit the mineral resources. However, owing to the opposition of Britain, which nation was then the sole dictator of the Siamese life, Japan's enterprises were not allowed to take root; in fact, they were greatly curtailed.

So long as the late monarch, Prajadhipak, remained the absolute ruler of the country, Japan found it hard to run a race with British capitalist-imperialism. But when the national revolution established a constitutional monarchy in Siam a great many young patriots and military officers collectively realized the importance of effecting endurable intercourse with Japan as the right step toward the eventual downfall of British capitalist-imperialism in the country. Earlier, the Mukden episode had flared up and Japan ignoring the hollow protests of the League of Nations and the Anglo-American democracy secured the independence of Manchuria, establishing a Manchu regime as the first concorporate nation in Eastern Asia.

Renovationists Spurred

The grim determination of Japan in regard to the Manchurian issue spurred the patriotic sentiment of the renovationists in Siam where the progress of constitutional monarchy created a new opening for the admirers of Japan to emulate the examples of Tokyo reformists. Since then, Japan and Siam, despite repeated Anglo-American hindrances, have been steadily improving their mutual relations. In order to assist the rising officialdom of Bangkok, Japan agreed to build up the moderate navy of the country and subsequently offered diverse facilities to stimulate the national rehabilitation project of the Siamese Government. When Siam reverted to its ancient nomenclature, Thailand, Luang Pibul Songgram became the moving spirit of the new nationalist awakening superseding Phy Bahol, the hero of constitutional coup d'etat.

A renewed wave of Japan-Thai friendship was witnessed and the Bankok Government began making honest endeavors to cast its lot with the Tokyo Administration. But the back-pull of the Anglo-Saxon imperialism curtailed the spread of new homogeneity and both nations remained separated until the outbreak of the Indo-China border dispute. This incident entirely changed the course of Thai diplomacy and Bangkok with the aid of Japan recovered its lost territory. A protocol was signed between the two parties pledging collaboration in case of fresh hostilities occurring in the Far East. By virtue of this agreement, the Pibul Songgram Government granted the passage of Japanese troops and contracted a treaty to fight on the side of Japan against the Anglo-American democracy which has persistently worked to keep Greater East Asia under its economic bondage. Japan and Thailand have now become united and they are jointly prosecuting the Greater East Asia War to secure the economic freedom of Southeastern Asia, so that the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in that part of the world will have become a lasting reality.

REICH SEEKS UNITY IN OUTPUT OF FOOD

Cooperation of European Farming People to Fight British Blockade Seen Needed

The year 1940 has been successful for German agriculture. The first war harvest has been gathered in time. Grain crops have yielded an average result, while potatoes and beet-roots have reached record figures, a fact all the more gratifying because, in German food economy, they play a decisive part. Autumn sowing, in the year under review, has likewise been accomplished in time, although the acreage for winter wheat and winter rye exceeded that of the preceding year. With the timely gathering of the harvest, German stores have been replenished, whilst the autumn sowing has procured the first prerequisite for next year's crop. Germany may well look ahead to the future with equanimity. There will be no repetition of a food situation which Germany once had to bear in the world war.

New German Market Order

However, it is not only inside German boundaries, where peasants are toiling in order not to allow production to fall off. Everywhere amongst European farming peoples, forces are at work to put to naught Britain's blockade which, after having failed dismally against Greater Germany, is now being directed against the whole European continent. National-Socialist agrarian policy, from its inception, has stressed the community of interests of all European farming countries. The peoples which fate has ordained to live side by side in the same space, must collaborate closely in their mutual sphere. In this respect, agrarian interests are of outstanding importance, because the majority of these peoples are dependent upon the export of their agricultural products during the recent year. The constantly growing exchange of agricultural goods, in particular with the European states in the south-east, have to be detrimental to German agriculture, since National-Socialism introduced the new agrarian market order, which has regulated prices, production, and distribution.

This order has terminated, once and for all, the old controversy between agrarian and industrial interests which for decades, has been raging in all questions pertaining to foreign trade. Already in 1934, I have declared that it would be impossible to uphold a policy allowing either the export industry to thrive at the expense of agriculture, or vice versa. If this untenable situation was to be remedied, Germany had to chart a new course guaranteeing life to both. On the basis of the trade agreements then in force, there was no security for either. On the one hand, industry clamored for the pursuance of a ruthless policy to increase imports and exports, while, on the other hand, agriculture was demanding full protection by means of custom barriers.

The new agrarian order, which Germany established in 1933, has shaped a well-balanced and regulated domestic market, and, thereby, has permitted her to regain liberty of action in foreign trade. Prices of foodstuffs have not been influenced by the importation of foreign agricultural products. The past years have shown that, thanks to this order, Germany can absorb any quantity of imported goods needed to fill existent shortages, without harming German agriculture.

Closer European Cooperation

Once this problem was solved, there arose another question. In view of the ever present peril of a British blockade, in times of emergency, Germany had to determine with which countries it was most desirable and essential to maintain, respectively to initiate, an exchange of goods. Germany proceeded to gradually shift her purchases from overseas markets to the continental European farming countries. Apart from the menace of a blockade, there were the uncontrollable whims of oversea produce exchanges as an additional inducement to take this step. In spite of the difficulties opposing a transfer of agrarian imports, with a simultaneous transfer of industrial exports, to eastern and south-eastern Europe, Germany systematically built up trade relations with these farming countries. She did so, although, according to the rules of an economic liberalism, she failed to observe the most elementary commercial tenets, in paying prices well above world market level. These old farming countries, naturally, were not in a position to offer agrarian products as cheaply as oversea countries with their lower wages could do. Reproaches have been heaped on Germany for her "uncommercial attitude," but less shortsighted than her critics, she has proved that her policy has been right. From year to year the share of European agricultural countries in German imports has increased, and thereby has permitted them in return to take a growing amount of German industrial exports. In view of the better prices paid by Germany for agricultural produce, those farming countries could afford to pay better prices for imported German machinery and implements. If any further evidence were necessary, the present war provided it in a striking manner. The blockade imposed by Britain on the first day of the war, has cut off Germany from oversea. While this in any case would not have caused a situation similar to that of 1914-1918, thanks to the German peasants, it would, in the long run, have confronted Germany with grave problems. Today the reciprocity of interests in her relations with the South-East will guarantee a steady expansion of trade. The past year has evidenced that war does not affect naturally grown and organic relations between interdependent peoples in the same living space.

Agricultural Planning

The long-term agreements recently concluded with a number of European states, are adjusted to the needs of these countries just as much as they are to Germany's. Instead of more or less fortuitous, sporadic dealings, a policy of planned agrarian cooperation has been instituted, based on the new order. An agreement with Italy enables Italian producers, by means of a long-term production program, to adapt themselves to German requirements. To this end there have been guaranteed sales at fair and stable prices, excluding influences of a speculative world trade. German wishes have been considered in regard to kind and quality of the goods to be supplied. In the exchange of fruit and vegetables, the interests of the producing country, which aim at a speedy disposal, run counter to those of the buying country, which will prefer to be provided all the year round. This seeming contrariety of interests has been overcome by an agreement on storage and conservation. Taking regard to the interests of both parties, plans have been worked out which fix the quantities of fresh and conserved products respectively. Thus the German market is not being glutted when Italy gathers her crops, but, instead, shipments are spread over the whole year. As in the case of fruit and vegetables, the German-Italian trade agreement covers arrangements for other goods, far exceeding in scope any provisions of former trade agreements concluded between any two countries.

Stable Market Found

On virtually the same basis an agrarian trade agreement has been signed with Hungary. Germany has continuously gained in importance as a market for Hungarian goods. The German-Hungarian agreement provides for a more intensive collaboration in solving scientific and practical agricultural problems. It also strives to relieve the Hungarian peasants from the risk of having to sell on a free market, by allowing them fair prices. German-Rumanian cooperation has also been intensified in the last year. It comprises a plan for the progressive modification of Rumanian production so as to fill particularly urgent German needs. In proof of this may be cited the decrease of the wheat cultivation, in favor of an increased production of oil-seeds, while Germany is contributing high-grade cattle for breeding to improve present Rumanian stocks. Cooperation in the field of seed-crops is under way, and a special German-Rumanian commission has been formed for this purpose. Whenever Rumania faces difficulties with the execution of her production program, for lack of either machinery or experience, Germany will provide the required industrial products and expert advice.

Germany is firmly convinced that the peasantry will have to lay the foundations for a new economic structure, which will be more durable than the dubious and obsolete system of world-trade as practised in the past century under Britain's tutelage.

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